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LEADERS GATHER FOR GOSR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU061722 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 6 November carries a 53-minute live relay from Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall of a meeting devoted to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Reporter Boyan Bonev announces the beginning of the live relay, describing the festively decorated hall and the audience consisting of "veterans of the party", outstanding public figures, and leaders of social, and mass organizations. Bonev emphasizes the loyalty of the BCP to the "great cause of the October revolution." "Stormy and prolonged" applause greets the arrival of the "party and state leaders headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov." USSR Ambassador Leonid Brekov is in the honorary presidium.

At the close of the meeting, the announcer identifies the following Bulgarian leading political figures attending: "Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandro, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mihaylov, Vasil Tsanov, and Emil Khristov."

The Bulgarian and Soviet national anthems are played. The festive meeting is opened by Mincho Chuntov, secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee. After brief introductory remarks on the significance of the October revolution, he gives the floor to Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, who begins his speech at 1505 GMT.

Karamanev outlines the importance of Leinism "as a banner of the contemporary epoch." He describes the establishment of the Soviet Government in the USSR, the "historical cause of the construction of socialism," and deals with the victory of the Soviet Army in World War II. Karamanev speaks on the "advantages of the socialist system over the capitalist one," which have been proved by the Soviet Union under the leadership of the CPSU. He further describes the economic successes of the USSR and its "leading position in mastering space." Karamanev points out "care for man" as the basic essence of the policy pursued by the USSR Government and the CPSU and stresses cultural and educational successes. He emphasizes that "Soviet man is the most valuable product of socialist construction in the USSR."

Karamanev further emphasizes the "worldwide socialist community," which developed under the influence of the October revolution, and describes the USSR as the "center of political life in the world," and the "vanguard of revoltuionary and national liberation struggle."

Karamanev denounces the "unprecedented military hysteria and rearmament" of the imperialist circles, especially those of the United States, and speaks of "hotbeds of tension" on all continents and the ""aggressiveness and arrogance of U.S. imperialism" as demonstrated by the invasion of Grenada. He then turns to the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and the intentions of some to "revise existing realities" in Western Europe. He states that Warsaw Treaty member-countries have adopted "reciprocal measures" in order to prevent "disruption of the balance of forces." Karamanev refers to the peace-loving proposals of the socialist countries, their contribution to work in the UN at the Stockholm conference, and states that "the stands of the USSR and other socialist countries are unmistakable" as when it comes to supporting world peace.

Karamanev then focuses on Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people's support for the October revolution in the past and their "faith and hope" in the Russian people, especially the Soviet system, following the October revolution. He further deals with the "foundations of new Bulgaria" under Georgi Dimitrov by applying the "rich Soviet experience in all sectors of life."

Karamanev describes present-day Bulgaria's economic successes and "great international prestige." He mentions the "Leninist general April line of the BCP" and the credit earned by Todor Zhivkov, "the architect of this line" which "creatively applies international experience and its own experience." He stresses the "infinite loyalty of the BCP" to the CPSU and goes on to praise Todor Zhivkov as the "continuer of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov's cause."

Karamanev emphasizes the party's efforts in "quality improvement," pointing out Zhivkov's important contribution to these efforts in his theoretical works, such as in his lectures to the BCP social sciences academy.

Karamanev praises the "eternal and sacred Soviet-Bulgarian friendship" and recalls the economic assistance of the USSR in the postwar period and today. He mentions the meeting between Zhivkov and Chernenko in Moscow in May 1984, and then turns to Bulgaria's activities in foreign policy, to its work as a "loyal member" of CEMA and the Warsaw Treaty. Karamanev dwells on Bulgaria's relations with socialist countries and developing countries and its "constructive cooperation" with developed capitalist countries, after which he focuses on Balkan policy and on Bulgaria's role as a "stabilizing factor in the peninsula." He calls for a nuclear-free zone and points out the necessity of convening a Balkan summit conference to discuss establishment of the nuclear-free zone.

Karamanev closes his speech at 1540 GMT after having hailed the CPSU and the Soviet people as well as the "invigorating and immaculate Bulgarian-Soviet friendship."

The floor is given to Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, at 1541 GMT. He speaks of the historical events of the October revolution and of the 9 September 1944 liberation of Bulgaria. He describes recent events in the Soviet Union, such as the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Economic reform, as well as Soviet economic successes and the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad line. Grekov speaks about the friendship and unity of socialist countries. He quotes Georgi Dimitrov on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and praises Zhivkov as an "outstanding leader of the international communist movement" and a "great friend of the Soviet Union." He recalls the meeting between Zhivkov and Chernenko, as well as the "cooperation and increased closeness" of the two parties and peoples. Grekov mentions CEMA and its contribution to the socialist countries "independence of capitalist countries." He then goes on to denounce the White House and the "gross" interference of imperialism in other countries' affairs, and provides praise for Gromyko's UN statements.

Grekov expresses gratitude to the Bulgarian comrades for their kind words about the USSR and wishes them happiness and success in building socialism.

Grekov's speech ends at 1552 GMT. The festive meeting is closed at 1553 GMT with the Internationale.

PRC REFORMS MAY PRODUCE INSTABILITY, INEQUALITY

AU161808 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 2 Nov 84 p 2

[Maria Netsova article: "China Today" -- "A Production Brand of Dubious Origins"]

[Text] News

Beijing: According to a tradition inherited from Mao's times, the work of important party and state forums is surrounded by a certain amount of secrecy which fosters numerous guesses, presumptions, and contradictory statements. The Third CPC Central Committee Plenum is no exception in this respect. It was preceded by six days of preparatory sessions behind closed doors and was declared closed on 20 October 1984. A total of 618 delegates adopted two important decisions -- "On the Reform of the Economic System" and on the convening of a national party conference in September 1985 which will deal with the draft plan for the Seventh 5 Year Plan (1986-1990).

Commentary

The reform of the economic system in China, accompanied by a package of measures for its accelerated implementation in the urban centers -- according to its inspirer Deng Xiaoping, the present strong man of the regime -- is to perform profound structural changes, as well as begin "a true revolution in the country's economy." In more general terms its meaning is to "build socialism of a specific brand," while the goal of the reform is characterized by the necessity to revive socioeconomic life in the People's Republic of China. Within a more narrow framework, we can state that the new measures are being described as a continuation, or rather, as a second stage in the reform which had begun by the end of the seventies. As is known, the new forms of organization of agricultural production, along with modernization trends and the policy of "opening to the West" were announced at the Third CPC Central Committee Plenum (11th Congress) in 1978, an event which imposed the Deng Xiaoping line in domestic as well as foreign policy.

As early as the publication of the economic reform adopted by the plenum of the CPC Central Committee, the first commentaries appearing in the Western press confirmed that the new brand of socialism in China is suspiciously similar to capitalism. The basic elements of the reform of the economic system are as follows: transforming industrial enterprises into independent economic organizations with responsibility for profits and losses; restricting the sphere of state planning; and using market mechanisms for the regulation of supply and demand. Thus, for example, from the very beginning of 1985, state planning will include a determined, but strongly reduced range of industrial and agricultural goods-- only 60 percent of the formerly existing 120 varieties in the case of industrial goods, including coal, oil, steel, cement, and electrical equipment, and only 10 percent of the former 29 varieties of agricultural goods.

The basic economic change will actually be achieved by the reform in prices, which is also very risky from the political point of view. In this respect the reform envisages "a gradual narrowing of the sphere of uniform, state-determined price establishment" and a transition to the principle of "free" market prices in the economic sector. The changes will be expressed in the reduction of state subsidies, which had kept the prices of certain goods on an artificially low level, while from now on prices will be determined according to market demand.

According to the UPI news agency, 75 percent of the public services and goods representing the total national product of China will not be subjected to the obligatory state-determined price fixing, and no production quotas will exist for them as of 1985. On the basis of these and other factors, UPI announces that the vast reforms in China, implemented in a capitalist manner and style, are likely to provoke great inflation and provoke opposition among some left-wing leading cadres, as well as unrest among workers in the cities who are afraid that their living standards may deteriorate.

An important part of the decision of the CPC Central Committee plenum is the open-door policy, which has been declared a long-term state policy. As is known, this policy is aimed, even at the cost of considerable compromising of China, mainly to attract Western businessmen, and especially their capital investments, to China so that joint or even solely foreign enterprises may be created -- particularly in the so-called special economic zones and in the 14 coastal cities added to them in 1984. These special zones offer taxation and financial advantages and represent real enclaves of capitalist production on Chinese territory.

The inspirers of this reform -- Deng Xiaoping and the team of Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang -- are already painting the future of the new economic reform in rosy colors. Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, declared at the recent plenum that the Chinese people's living standards will increase and that the reform guarantees real income stability. Western experts, however, assert that, even in the best of cases, it is improbable that the Government will be able to prevent certain incompatibilities -- to put it mildly -- throughout the whole, immense territory of China.

The implementation in China of the economic system reform, which represents a mixture of elements of the socialist and the capitalist method of production, will undoubtedly draw the country further away from a planned economy and will drastically expose it to the blows of the chaotic market economy, while the constant oscillations from the left to the right are introducing confusion and lack of confidence among the population which, as a whole, is constantly losing its balance.

The effect of all these vents will even more exacerbate the existing disproportions in various industrial branches, as well as among the enterprises themselves, which from now on will have to apply the principle of competition. It is, however, a matter of considerable importance that, according to official data, approximately 30 percent of the Chinese industrial plants are not operating normally owing to a drastic shortage of electric power, raw materials, and fuel. According to many Chinese experts, the results of the experimental implementation of the reform in numerous industrial enterprises are exerting a negative effect upon the national economy and do not contribute to increasing productivity. The introduction of a system of free supply and fluctuating prices has increased difficulties in the deliveries of many raw materials and equipment to the enterprises. At the same time, the closing down of unprofitable enterprises and the dismissal of the workers engaged in them will increase unemployment in China. This unemployment is concealed behind official statistics, but it really exists and is affecting from 20 to 30 million people.

All these things show that the new economic reforms and the trend of "socialist construction in Chinese colors" will not only meet the difficulties inherited from the past but will produce new ones. Or, at least, this is so for the time being. As to the cautious doubts expressed in the PEOPLE'S DAILY that the open-door policy may "permit the infiltration of unclear elements", Deng Xiaoping replied in his characteristic, pragramtic manner: "It does not matter if one gets soiled now and then, provided that we wash our hands more often."

GROMYKO ATTACK ON UNITED STATES ENDORSED

AU061944 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 6 Nov 84

["Opposing the Absurd" -- BTA headline by Assen Agov, BTA commentator]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 6 "...The way to disarmament passes through an unrestricted arms race. An absurd statement? Yes, according to all laws of logic and common sense this statement is absurd. But this absurd statement underlies the stand of the U.S. on the most important issues of war and peace", Mr. Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR said today in his speech at the festive session in Moscow on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

There can hardly be a more adequate forum to set out and above all to oppose the principled stands of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the absurd ambitions of world imperialism to establish its military superiority and through it to restore itself what it has historically lost over the almost 7 decades of the development of socialism as a positive world force. The leader of the Soviet diplomacy contrasted the logic of peace to the aburdity of war. At the same time he once again outlined the successive steps of this logic, formulated as main tasks and principles of the Soviet foreign policy. They offer lasting and advantageous for all solutions of the nuclear arms control and limitation issues, to the issues of averting the militarization of outer space and to all topical issues which mankind has to solve today.

Mr. Andrey Gromyko analysed from a Leninist point of view the steps of the absurd which offer nothing but a growing threat of nuclear war. These steps are directed against everything which supported the 40 years of European and world peace, they attempt to cast doubt on the historical Yalta and Potsdam treaties. They include a practical legalization of the nuclear weapons tests instead of their prohibition. They also include lack of convergence between political rhetorics and political activities, so typical of the leaders of the imperialist world over the last year.

From the festive stand in Moscow it was once again stressed that the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community will continue to oppose all attempts "to transfer ideological differences to the sphere of interstate relations."

"Socialism does not beg for a place in history", Mr. Andrey Gromyko said. "It is history itself. We regret if some people do not understand this".

PAPANDREOU, TODOROV MEET; REMARK ON RELATIONS

AU061935 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Athens, November 6 (BTA) -- Today Greece's Prime Minister Mr Andreas Papandreou received the delegation of Bulgaria's National Assembly led by its chairman Mr Stanko Todorov.

At the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere views were exchanged on the further development of the friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries.

Topical international issues were also discussed, special importance being attached to consolidating the confidence and understanding in the Balkans and the development of the initiative of turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapon-free zone. In this connection Mr Andreas Papandreou underlined the great personal contribution of Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, for the popularization of this noble idea.

Mr Stanko Todorov, the chairman of the National Assembly, emphasized: Our parliamentary delegation is particularly happy with the opportunity to exchange views with Prime Minister Mr Andreas Papandreou on the possibilities for furthering and deepening the all-round cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece, which is an example of excellent cooperation between two friendly neighbouring countries irrespective of their participation in different military and political alliances and belonging to different socio-political systems. We hold Bulgaro-Greek friendship and cooperation in high esteem, Mr Stanko Todorov emphasized. Particularly great is the contribution to its successful development of the top leaders of Greece and Bulgaria, of Greece's President Mr Konstandinos Kharamanlis and Prime Minister Mr Andreas Papandreou, and of Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

After the meeting Prime Minister Papandreou told the BTA correspondent: Meeting the National Assembly chairman and his colleagues was a great joy for me. As you know, for many years now Bulgaro-Greek relations could be assessed as excellent. The development of bilateral ties in the economic and all other spheres is an extremely important step, a great contribution to easing the tension and to detente in Europe and especially in the Balkans. The typical feature is that between the two peoples as well as the two governments there exist feelings of sincere friendship. I believe that we have already laid the foundations of a closer cooperation in the economic sphere on the basis of the long-term cooperation agreement signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council, and myself, which is already being fulfilled under the two countries' five-year development programmes.

Today the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation also met with Mr Gerasimos Arsenis, Greece's minister of national economy and finance. The great possibilities for further development of bilateral cooperation in the economic sphere were underlined at the meeting.

During the talks between our delegation and a delegation of the Greek Parliament led by its President Mr Ioannis Alevras, views and experience were exchanged on the forms and methods of work of the parliaments of Bulgaria and Greece in various spheres.

The situation in the Balkans and the need for further consolidation of peace and cooperation in the region -- a great contribution to detente in Europe, was the prominent subject of the talks between Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Karolos Papoulias, Greece's second minister of foreign affairs.

ZHIVKOV SENDS TELEGRAM TO RAJIV GANDHI

AU051736 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Rajiv Gandhi, chairman of the Indian National Congress Party and prime minister of the Republic of India:

Esteemed Mr Gandhi:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I would like to sincerely congratulate you on the occasion of your election to the post of chairman of the Indian National Congress Party, under the leadership of which the Indian people achieved their independence and attained great successes in building contemporary India.

We are convinced that under your leadership the Indian National Congress Party and the Government of the Republic of India will continue to proceed along the tested path mapped out by Nehru and Indira Gandhi -- the path of independent development and of a constructive, peace-loving policy. With all our hearts we wish you success in the difficult and highly responsible cause of rallying the great Indian people against the attempts of their enemies inside and outside the country, in building a powerful, independent, and prosperous India, for its further assertion as an active factor in enhancing the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international life and in building new economic relations among states, based on equal rights, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

I take advantage of the opportunity once more to express the great importance we are attaching to the traditional relations of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India, between the Bulgarian and Indian peoples, to which the unforgettable Indira Gandhi has greatly contributed. I would like to assure you, that we will continue to devote all our efforts to the further expansion of these relations in the interest of both our peoples and in the interest of international understanding.

STANISHEV RECEIVES AFGHAN POLITBURO MEMBER

AU022058 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, yesterday received Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the Afghan Writers Union, who is visiting Bulgaria.

The cordial and friendly talks reaffirmed the firm solidarity of the BCP and the Bulgarian working people with the struggle of the PDPA and the Afghan people against the domestic and foreign counterrevolutionary forces supported by imperialism, and for a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the well-known constructive proposals of the Afghan Government. A mutual desire of the BCP and the PDPA to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation was also expressed.

CONFERENCE ON LAW OF THE SEA CONDEMNS U.S.

AU031650 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The scientific-practical conference on matters connected with the Law of the Sea in which scientists and specialists in this sphere from Bulgaria and abroad participated has ended at the [word indistinct] house of scientists near Varna. The participants condemned the stand of a group of advanced capitalist countries, headed by the United States, which is directed against the implementation of the Law of the Sea Convention, already signed by 135 countries from all continents.

CSSR LEADERS, USSR OFFICIALS COMMEMORATE GOSR

LD070510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] To mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], a solemn ceremony was held at the Olsani cemetary in Prague today. To the accompaniment of music from the March of the Fallen Revolutionaries and with military ceremony, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Jaroslav Hajn laid a wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, from the president of the Republic, from the Federal Government, from the Federal Assembly and from the CSSR National Front Central Committee at the memorial to the Soviet soldiers who fell in the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Representatives of the Czech Government, Czech National Council and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech SR, the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army, troops of the Ministry of the Interior and People's Militias, representatives of party, state bodies, and social organizations of Prague and the Central Behemian Region also paid their respects to the fallen ones.

Staff of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia headed by Ambassador Viktor Lomakin; representatives of the Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Ministry of National Defense; the command of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia; and a delegation of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Aleksandr Zinin, member of the Byelorussian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the all union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society also paid their homage to the members of the glorious Soviet Army by laying a wreath.

After the playing of the Czechoslovak and Soviet anthems the highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives and representatives of the individual delegations placed a wreath at the tomb of Czech and Slovak Red Army men. The solemn ceremony concluded with playing of the Internationale.

CPCZ Pledges Support For USSR

LD070016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers a congratulatory telegram to mark the National Day of the Soviet Union -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The telegram states that together with progressive peoples all over the world, the Czechoslovak people pay homage to the heroic uprising of the Russian proletariat which, under the leadership of the glorious Bolshevik party led by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, began by its revolutionary feat a new era of history. The truth of Great October has become an inexhaustible force which shows millions throughout the world the way to the struggle for freedom and a better life, for their rights, and for justice. With it is linked the emergence and development of the socialist community, the consistent growth of the international communist and workers' movement, the enormous surge of the national liberation movement, and the principled shift of international class forces toward socialism and progress.

The telegram from our supreme party and state officials notes that the heroic people of the first socialist state in the world have trod, since the memorable days of October 1917, the glorious path of struggle and work. It has developed the great feat of building socialism and defended it in World War II from Nazi aggression. As the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism approaches, we remember with gratitude and respect that it was the Soviet people and their heroic army that made the decisive contribution -- at the cost of incalculable sacrifice -- to saving mankind from the spectre of fascism and to liberating the new nations of Europe and Asia.

Today, Soviet working people, under the leadership of their Leninist communist party, are creatively tackling the tasks of perfecting their advanced socialist society. Their success is convincing proof that the socialist social order provides unimaginable opportunities for economic, social, and cultural development and fully serves the interests of the working man.

We sincerely congratulate them on the results they have achieved, and we wish them new success in implementing the program of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union, throughout its history, has shown itself to be the guarantor of peace, a support of all democratic, peace-loving, and progressive forces in the fight against the militarist course of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. The principled, peaceful foreign policy and the indefatigable strivings of the Soviet Union to ward off the threat of war, to alleviate international tension, and to return to the policy of detente are rightly rewarded by the growing sympathy of peace-loving people throughout the world, who see in this a realistic path toward solving current world problems. The CPCZ, the Federal Government, and all the Czechoslovak people fully endorse the peaceful efforts of the Soviet Union. We fully support its enterprising proposals and the strivings of the socialist community to stop the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, to prevent the militarization of space, and to rebuild international confidence and cooperation based on equal rights.

Czechoslovakia will continue to exert every effort to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, strengthen the defense capability of the states of the Warsaw Pact, and deepen socialist economic integration in the framework of CEMA in the common struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

The telegram from the supreme Czechoslovak representatives stresses that on the anniversary of Great Octover, we again realize the deep influence and inspiring significance of its legacy and the ideas of Leninism for the nations of Czechoslovakia, and for their struggle for freedom and independence. The results which Czechoslovakia has achieved in building socialism, the peaceful present of our people, are inseparably linked with the development and deepening of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, with its disinterested internationalist support. All our people remember with gratitude and respect at this time, when they recall the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our nations and the beginning of the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army, the enormous sacrifices which the Soviet Union made for our freedom, and the birth of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in the common struggle against fascism. We highly appreciate the fact that both our fraternal countries, both our states, the Czechoslovak and the Soviet people, are linked by bonds of firm friendship and alliance. Our unity and ever-increasing cooperation are based on the firm foundations of faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism and solialist internationalism. In this, our people see the reliable guarantee for further prospects for our peaceful life and for socialist development.

We assure you that we will continue to unswervingly follow the path of further development and consolidation of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, strengthening our bonds of alliance in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance of 1970, states the congratulatory telegram sent to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet presidium, and the Council of Ministers by Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal.

CSSR OBSTACLES TO COOPERATION WITH USSR DECRIED

AU051930 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Nov 84 p 1

[Editorial: "An Irreplaceable Partner"]

[Excerpt] It is an objective fact that the systems of management in research and development in our country and in the USSR show certain differences and special features and that the dimensions of the two countries' economies also differ. But this does not, and must not, stand in the way of developing bilateral cooperation in research, development, and production.

Experience teaches us that when our ministries, economic production units, enterprises, or research institutes show initiative and assertiveness and knock at our Soviet partner's "door" -- not asking for a helping hand but offering also their own good results for use -- bilateral cooperation with Soviet organizations stands on firm foundations. However, we should quickly and consistently eliminate some shortcomings of an administrative nature that make life difficult for those who wish to establish new contacts or develop existing contacts. At a workplace of the Slovak Academy of Sciences we recently came across such a case. The researchers developed a unique apparatus, in which there is great interest in the USSR. The export of the apparatus is conditional on a foreign certificate. This routine and self-evident matter has become a problem. So far, the export plans remain mere intentions because a whole year has been wasted with arguments about who will cover the researchers' travel expenses -- the future producer of the equipment, the foreign trade enterprise, or the academy of sciences....

A different difficulty concerns the winning of young talented engineers who had decided to go into research for post graduate studies abroad. The existing regulations hamper, rather than stimulate, those who have the prerequisites to develop their talent and abilities by pursuing further studies.

In many a case, the development of bilateral specialization and cooperation in production is also impeded by the different state technological norms of the CSSR and the USSR. Without any exaggeration, increased closeness and standardization of these norms is the order of the day. Without taking this step, the scientists' and designers' joint solutions, especially in the newly developing disciplines, will remain ideas on paper and will never be able to be put into practice.

NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS A SUCCESS IN SPITE OF U.S.

LD061135 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Zdenek Havranek, our Central and Latin American correspondent, has sent us the following dispatch from Managua, capital of Nicaragua. The subject of his report is last Sunday's general elections in Nicaragua where, according to preliminary results, more than 68 percent of the votes were cast for the candidates of the Sandinista National Liberation Front:

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, confirmed at yesterday's press conference in the government's headquarters that the Sandinista National Liberation Front achieved an overwhelming victory in last Sunday's general elections. Daniel Ortega, who is the Sandinista National Front candidate for president, went on to say that the high participation of Nicaraguan voters is a victory for the Nicaraguan people over attempts by the enemies of Nicaragua, headed by the United States, to prevent the election process or at least discredit it.

Despite the fact that last Sunday's elections were monitored by about 1,500 foreign observers and journalists who have confirmed the correct, dignified, and democratic course of the elections and their exceptionally good organization, the United States president yesterday described the first free elections in Nicaragua as a farce. And the reason? The Nicaraguan people have voted for continuation of the Sandinista revolutionary process in their country, which has been a thorn in the flesh of the United States ever since the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua 5 years ago. And this is why President Reagan hastened to declare that if he is reelected he will continue to support the armed bands of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

EEC 'DISCRIMINATION' AGAINST CSSR EXPORTS HIT

AU061604 Prague PUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 84 p 6

[Article by Petr Augustin: "Who Hampers Development, And Why; Czechoslovak Foreign Trade and the EEC" -- upper case passages are published in boldface]

[Text] WITH THE EXCEPTION OF AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND, THE EEC COMPRISES ALL OUR MAIN TRADE PARTNERS IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD; APPROXIMATELY 60 PERCENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH ADVANCED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES IS EFFECTED WITH EEC MEMBER-COUNTRIES. WHILE THE FRG, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, FRANCE, AND THE NETHERLANDS ARE OUR MAIN PARTNERS, TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNITY -- GREECE, DENMARK, BELGIUM, AND LUXEMBOURG -- IS ALSO DEVELOPING DYNAMICALLY. ONLY TRADE WITH THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND HAS TRADITIONALLY BEEN VERY LOW.

Aside from the EEC, there exists in Western Europe yet another integrative organization, although its goals are far less ambitious. It is the EFTA, whose members include, for example, two of our major Western partners -- Austria and Switzerland. If we ask which of these integrative organizations conducts a more favorable trade policy and establishes a more favorable atmosphere for Czechoslovak exports, then we would have to reply unequivocally that it is the EFTA.

A favorite claim of the EEC Commission is that, were it not for the EEC, protectionism would be much worse. This is true, but only to the extent to which it concerns so-called intracommunity trade, that is, the exchange of goods within the EEC. However, as far as relations with third countries are concerned, and especially relations with the socialist countries, a simple comparison shows that, were it not for the EEC, individual countries of the EEC would be fairer and more liberal in their policy vis-a-vis the socialist countries than the present-day integrative machinery and orientation of the Commission's apparatus permit them to be.

No West European country that is not an EEC member erects any serious barriers to Czechoslovak exports. Finland has even removed both tariff and non-tariff barriers.

Restrictions of All Kinds

THE EEC TRADE POLICY, HOWEVER, IS SUCH THAT, WHEN A NEW MEMBER-COUNTRY JOINS THE COMMUNITY, IT IS PRACTICALLY FORCED -- WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE JOINT EEC TRADE POLICY -- TO INTRODUCE SOME BARRIERS VIS-A-VIS THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, EVEN IF PREVIOUSLY IT HAD NOT APPLIED ANY SUCH RESTRICTIONS. Ireland is a case in point. After joining the EEC, it imposed several quantitaive restrictions on imports of Czechoslovakian merchandise, particularly in the area of traditional Czechoslovakian products. A similar development may take place after Portugal and Spain's entry into the EEC.

Another case concerns the so-called anti-dumping procedures, which are designed to determine whether the manner in which an exporter exports jeopardizes production in the importing country. Whereas West European non-members of the EEC do not at all apply this method, which introduces a great deal of uncertainty into Czechoslovakia's export markets, the EEC has used and continues to use it in dozens of cases, usually whenever our exports begin to establish temselves. Unlike traditional obstacles such as quantitative restrictions, which an exporter can consider in his long-term calculations, anti-dumping procedures are dangerous in that they introduce an absolute lack of certainty into trade. They can be used anytime and be applied to any merchandise. By forumulating extortionate conditions, it is then easy to eliminate our goods from the market.

In view of the EEC's trade policy, it is not even possible for the CSSR to reach a trade-political settlement with the EEC and its member-countries. This is, once again, in contrast with the practice of EEC non-members, which have reached trade agreements with the CSSR that introduce an element of certainty into mutual relations.

Even though the CSSR is a founding contracting party to GATT and, by dint of this, is entitled to nondiscriminatory treatment by the EEC, the practice is such that, compared with other comparable third countries such as Canada or New Zealand, the EEC unequivocally discriminates against Czechoslovakia BY APPLYING AGAINST IT RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS THAT ARE NOT APPLIED AGAINST OTHER THIRD COUNTRIES.

Fortunately, not all EEC member-countries subordinate themselves to this practice of the EEC Commission, which sets this tone for EEC policy vis-a-vis the CSSR. During the June session of the mixed Czechoslovak-British commission for the development of economic relations, for example, Great Britain confirmed its commitments arising from its participation in GATT and promised to carry on the program of liberalizing imports from the CSSR.

The CSSR has, step-by-step, reached agreements with the EEC Commission on trade in metallurgical products, textiles, and lamb. Now it is seeking another branch agreement for traditional export products of the Czechoslovak consumer goods industry -- footwear, china, ceramics, glasses, and so forth. However, this agreement, which would at least partially rectify the current discrimination against Czechoslovak exports, has so far been opposed by the EEC Commission.

Different Approaches

At the same time, the EEC Commission stands in the way of any independent steps by EEC member-countries in the area of their trade policy toward the CSSR and arrogates to itself the right to determine the "joint trade policy" of EEC states. Not all states are yielding to this pressure. This is the case, for example, with Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Greece which, within the framework of their possibilities, have retained full responsibility for their trade-political relations with the CSSR and are trying to improve them constructively.

A brief look at the structure of the discriminatory quotas imposed by individual EEC member countries will show not only that a common EEC trade policy as the EEC Commission would like to implement it does not exist, but also that the extent of discrimination against Czechoslovak exports by individual member-countries greatly varies.

The Benelux countries, which act as one entity from the trade-political viewpoint, apply against the CSSR 32 quantitative restrictions of a discriminatory nature. They are directed, above all, against footwear, ceramics and china products, glass and glass products, pipes, electric motors, and so forth.

Although the number of quotas is relatively high, it is necessary to note that Netherlands and Luxembourg authorities especially try to constructively accommodate Czechoslovak demand for exports in excess of these quotas.

An extraordinarily fair approach to Czechoslovak export interests is taken by Denmark, which restricts Czechoslovak exports of only eight items, of which only the quotas on glass and furniture have a truly limiting impact. The fact that Denmark has a genuine and sincere interest in developing economic relations with the CSSR is also borne out by the fact that it is preparing with the Czechoslovak side a long-term program of economic cooperation -- an important trade-political document that introduces long-term certainty and stability into mutual relations. A similar document has already been signed with Greece at the chief of state level. It is appropriate to mention in this connection that Denmark, together with Greece, has disassociated itself in the past years from all sanctions on the part of the EEC as an organization directed against socialist countries.

The FRG, our largest Western trade partner, applies vis-a-vis the CSSR 33 quantitative restrictions, comprising all traditional export products that are of importance to the CSSR -- footwear, glass, china, ceramics, metallurgical products, and a number of other products. On the other hand, however, it is necessary to note that the FRG has granted to the CSSR the largest scope for the export of metallurgical materials, some 250,000 metric tons [time span not specified], which sharply contrasts with the practice of Great Britain and France, countries of an equivalent economic dimension. It is known that the influence of the FRG's word in the EEC is very great. Nevertheless, whenever faced with the issue of high quotas for the CSSR, the authorities of that country tend to blame Brussels, that is, EEC institutions.

In connection with its entry into the EEC in 1981, Greece was forced under pressure from EEC institutions to introduce against the CSSR a number of quantitative restrictions limiting the access of some Czechoslovak products to that market.

The government of Prime Minister Papandreou, however, is actively striving to eliminate obstacles standing in the way of its trade with the CSSR. By signing the long-term program of economic cooperation at the prime ministerial level in Prague this June, the Greek side confirmed its interest in development of economic and trade relations with the CSSR. The two sides are also looking for possibilities of industrial cooperation, including cooperation in exports to third markets. Within a few years, mutual trade should be doubled. Moreoever, in the long-term, the Hellenic Republic, like Great Britain, has confirmed its GATT commitments vis-a-vis the CSSR.

For a long time, but without much success, France and the CSSR have been trying to substantially increase the exchange of goods. France applies against the CSSR far fewer quota ceilings than, for example, the FRG (only 15) and only some of them have a truly restrictive character: those concerning ceramics, china, and toys. Although the authorities of both countries are trying to give the necessary impulses to the industrial and trade circles of their countries in order to finally bring about a turn in this unsatisfactory state of affairs, the situation is not improving. In some cases, we are successful in cooperation on third markets and in industrial cooperation, but all these projects are isolated affairs and we will still have to find a system or mechanisms that will help change the situation. It would certainly do no harm if the French information media, where the impact of the state is indisputable, helped to disseminate more information about the CSSR and its economic potential.

The most protectionist country as regards relations with the CSSR is without any doubt Italy.

Its 59 discriminatory quotas cover a number of products the export of which is important for Czechoslovakia -- chemical products, timber products, glass, footwear, ceramics, ferrous alloys, metallurgical products, automobiles, printing machines, and a number of other products. In some cases the quotas make it impossible to develop proper trade. A case in point is the ceiling of 1,500 units a year on Czechoslova passenger cars, and that in a country with millions of cars. The possibility to export only 1,500 cars a year also makes the setting up of the necessary servicing network problematic.

Czechoslovakia is not trying to ignore, or bypass the EEC as an organization. On the contrary, as mentioned above, in 1983 the Czechoslovak side itself initiated tentative exploratory talks on reaching another branch agreement with the EEC. These probes will continue in the fall because Czechoslovakia realizes that despite the negative attitude of the EEC Commission so far, it is necessary to persist in the endeavor to arrive at a settlement with the EEC. Trade is an important factor of detente in Europe. We do not wish to, and therefore will not, let up in this endeavor, even if we do not always receive the other side's full understanding.

TRADE WITH WESTERN COUNTRIES DISCUSSED

AU021520 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No. 44 on 31 Oct 84 p 16

[Article by Emilian Vosicky of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade: "Readiness to Cooperate; Our Foreign Trade With Capitalist States;" passages in uppercase are published in boldface]

[Excerpts] CAPITALIST COUNTRIES ACCOUNT FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE-SIXTH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FOREIGN TRADE. CONSIDERING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THESE COUNTRIES THIS IS, OF COURSE, VERY LITTLE. IS THIS, PERHAPS, BECAUSE WE IMPEDE TRADE WITH THE CAPITALIST WORLD? OR IS THE OTHER SIDE TO BLAME? PRACTICE HAS CONVINCINGLY DEMONSTRATED THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The development of our trade with capitalist countries has in the first half of the eighties been marked by the protracted economic crisis of Western economy. Only now, in response to a certain recovery in the West -- which, however, as even Western economists claim is not expected to last long -- does our trade register certain signs of reawakening.

The crisis has been reflected in our increased difficulty in marketing all kinds of mechandise. This was in response not only to the curtailment of investment activity in the capitalist countries, which resulted in reduced sales of our engineering products, but also to the decline in living standards in the West, which resulted in reduced sales of some luxury items such as Czech crystal. The reduced demand in a number of Western countries was accompanied by an expansion of artificial trade barriers. Czechoslovakia was exposed to considerable pressure in this respect.

Political Pressure

One cannot but reject any speculations to the effect that Czechoslovakian trade policy is conducted in such a way as to reduce the share of Western countries in the CSSR's trade. If a reduction of this share did occur at the beginning of the eighties, it was a result of the aforementioned factors as well as of the atmosphere that was formed around the socialist countries regarding credit issues. IN THIS PERIOD, THE OECD COUNTRIES (AN ORGANIZATION OF ECONOMICALLY ADVANCED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES) PUT CZECHOSLOVAKIA INTO THE GROUP OF STATES WITH THE LEAST FAVORABLE CREDIT CONDITIONS.

A substantial part of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade with Western countries is effected on the European continent.

Non-European countries account for less than 8 percent of our turnover. The longstanding gross political discrimination against the CSSR practiced by the United States is profoundly reflected in mutual trade. In 1983 the United States accounted for less than 3 percent of Czechoslovak trade with Western countries, which was only twice the share of Canada or Australia, transoceanic countries whose economic potential is incomparably smaller than that of the United States.

Since the beginning of the fifties, American authorities have not changed their trade policy vis-a-vis the CSSR and, in the spirit of the cold war, impose arbitrary, prohibitive customs duties on our exports to the American market. Although both countries, the CSSR and the United States, are contracting parties to GATT, the United States refuses to grant Czechoslovakia most-favored-nation status. Its granting is linked to political conditions that amount to interference in the CSSR's internal affairs and are an instrument of the United States' differentiated policy.

Japan, which accounts for only 2 percent of our trade with Western countries, is -- just as the CSSR -- interested in developing mutual economic relations on a non-discriminatory basis. However, a more dynamic development is hampered by the formidable geographic handicap and by the difficulty of establishing oneself on the Japanese market. This accounts for the chronic, through relatively small trade deficits. If the Japanese side actively assisted Czechoslovak industrial and business circles in establishing CSSR products on the Japanese marekts, the dynamics of overall trade would substantially improve.

Free Trade

The decisive part of our trade with Western countries -- approximately 92 percent -- is with Western Europe, particularly the EEC countries.

The trade policy of individual West European countries vis-a-vis Czechoslovakia is marked by considerable differences. There are countries practicing an explicitly protectionist, discriminatory policy, as well as countries dealing with the CSSR fully in keeping with most-favored-nation status, to which they are committed because the CSSR is a founding, contracting party to GATT.

MUTUAL TRADE-PPLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CSSR AND FINLAND ARE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD. BOTH SIDES HAVE REMOVED TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS AND HAVE THUS FULLY DEMONSTRATED THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO SET UP A FREE-TRADING-ZONE BETWEEN COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERENT POLITICAL-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS. Owing to this, Finland's share in the CSSR's trade is almost equivalent to that of Japan.

Some other EFTA countries, too, are conducting a relatively liberal and fair trade policy. These countries include Austria, Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland. In none of these countries do we encounter trade-political barriers. It is due to this policy and dynamism of mutual trade relations that Austria holds the second, and Switzerland the third place in the CSSR's trade with Western countries. They are thus ahead of countries such as Great Britain, France, and Italy.

As regards the access of Czechoslovak merchandise to the markets of EEC countries, the situation is far more complicated. WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SO-CALLED AUTONOMOUS TRADE POLICY VIS-A-VIS THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, THE EEC DOES NOT RESPECT ITS COMMITMENTS TOWARD THE CSSR STEMMING FROM THE PARTICIPATION OF BOTH SIDES IN GATT. The EEC thus effectively limits, above all, traditional Czechoslovak industrial exports, exports on which our economy depends to a considerable extent. These include glass, china, ceramics, footwear, and a number of other consumer goods; but, in the case of some countries, also included are passenger cars and the like.

The argument that these are "sensitive products" is not valid because in all these cases Czechoslovak exports constitute only a fraction of available products on the EEC markets. This is a clear case of discrimination of a political nature rooted in the cold war.

HOWEVER, TO BE OBJECTIVE IT IS NECESSARY TO NOTE THAT NOT ALL EEC MEMBER-COUNTRIES SHARE THIS DISCRIMINATORY APPROACH. For example, during the recent session of the joint commission for economic cooperation, Great Britain confirmed its commitments vis-a-vis the CSSR arising from the participation of both countries in GATT. We value such steps and trust that they will not remain isolated. We also positively assess the trade policy of Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, or Greece, which either maintain only a few quantitative restrictions with regard to Czechoslovak exports or try to meet us halfway in a pragmatic fashion where such restrictions do exist. A far greater number of restrictive measures vis-a-vis the CSSR are maintained by Italy and the FRG. Whereas Italy has never proclaimed itself to be a country with a liberal approach to trade, the same approach by the FRG is astonishing, in view of the FRG's bragging about its economic neoliberalism.

IT IS POSSIBLE TO SAY THAT, ON THE WHOLE, MORE THAN 20 PERCENT OF OUR EXPORTS TO THE EEC TERRITORY ARE RESTRICTED IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER. IF WE TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FACT THAT, FOR LOGICAL REASONS, THE EEC COUNTRIES ARE OUR MAIN PARTNER AMONG THE WESTERN COUNTRIES AND ACCOUNT FOR 60 PERCENT OF THIS TRADE, THEN THIS PROPORTION IS VERY SIGNIFICANT.

If the CSSR is to expand its imports, it must be given sufficient scope for exports. On this depends the success of mutual economic relations in the eighties and in subsequent years.

As a country located in the heart of Europe, we fully realize that by developing trade we not only contribute to the prosperity of the European nations, but also to detente in Europe. We therefore attribute not only an economic but also a political importance to economic relations with the capitalist countries.

STROUGAL MEETS FIDEL CASTRO, DEPARTS FOR MEXICO

LD062320 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Cuba: Lubomir Strougal, the federal permier, today left, after a short stay in Havana, for Mexico on an official visit which is taking place at the invitation of the president of the United Mexican States, Miguel Hurtado de la Madrid. Before his departure by air, the Czechoslovak premier was met by Fidel Castro, supreme representative of the Republic of Cuba.

BILAK RECEIVES PROTUGUESE CP LEADER VILARIGUES

LD062340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. Both representatives briefed each other about topical tasks facing their respective fraternal parties and confirmed their identity of views on current international development and the international communist and workers' movement. They voiced their profound satisfaction with the level of cooperation between the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and Portugal and a readiness to intensify and develop these relations further on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the benefit of the communist parties and people of both countries.

SINOWATZ CONCLUDES 2-DAY VISIT TO BERLIN

Guest Holds Press Conference

LD061059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0852 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The great importance of political dialogue for preserving and securing peace was stressed today by Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz at an international press conference in Berlin. The guest thus affirmed the joint position, reached the previous day in his talks with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente and the development of peaceful good-neighborly relations between states with different social systems.

During the press conference, which was attended by more than 100 journalists this morning at the guest residence in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen, Dr Sinowatz also spoke about the agreements, arrangements, and protocols which were signed on Monday. This body of treaties serves the development of economic relations between the GDR and Austria over the coming years. The agreements, the federal chancellor stressed, ensure that the volume of trade between the two countries will continue to grow in the coming years.

Honecker Sees Off Chancellor

LD062218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Fred Sinowatz, and his wife, ended their 2-day official visit to the GDR today. They were cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were present.

Many citizens greeted the Austrian head of government. A military ceremony took place in honor of the guest.

The farewell ceremony was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members Willy Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen, Egon Krenz, and Werner Krolikowski. Also present were Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front Nation Council; Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; Manfred Flegel and Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; as well as other members of the Council of Ministers, including Oskar Fischer, the minister of foreign affairs, and other public figures. It was also attended by the city commandant of Berlin, Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews.

Joint Communique Issued

LD062108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 6 Nov 84

["Joint Communique on the Official Visit of the Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Fred Sinowatz, to the GDR 5-6 November 1984" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Fred Sinowatz, visited the GDR on an official visit on 5 and 6 November 1984.

Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz conveyed greetings and best wishes from the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, to Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

The Austrian federal chancellor laid a wreath at the Berlin Unter Den Linden memorial for victims of facism and militarism. He visited cultural and historical sites in Berlin and in the Frankfurt Oder Bezirk.

The handing over and opening of the converter steel plant in Eisenhuettenstadt took place in the presence of Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz.

The talks between Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz, which took place in an open and constructive manner, focused on the development of bilateral reatlions as well as current international questions. Taking part in the talks were:

On behalf of the GDR: Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the State Council, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Frank Joachim Herrmann, state secretary, head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Dr Horst Grunert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Austria.

On behalf of the Republic of Austria: Ferdinand Lacina, federal minister of transport; Dr Erich Schmidt, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry; Dr Hellmuth Strasser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the GDR; Dr Friedrich Bauer, ambassador, deputy general secretary for foreign affairs; and Dr Karl Kehrer, general secretary, Federal Chamber of Commerce.

During the visit the following were signed:

a new long-term "agreement on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation,"

an "agreement on the mutual recognition of study times at universities, university certificates, and academic degrees," and

an "agreement on economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation between a consortium of nationally owned foreign trade enterprises of the GDR and VoeEST-Alpine."

Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria are steadily deepening and have reached a high level. They expressed their firm intention to continue to expand friendly cooperation between the two states and nations on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act and the follow-up Madrid Final Document, for mutual benefit as well as in the interest of peace and the relaxation of the international situation. Both states, situated in the center of Europe, see a contribution to peace and security in Europe in stable, good-neighborly relations, based on mutual trust and respect for the legitimate interests of the other, and in adherence ot the principles of the UN Charter and treaties.

Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz agreed that by this means the continuation and further deepening of political dialogue between the highest political representatives and government members in all areas, and further development of contacts between the nations and peoples of the two states gained increased significance.

The further expansion of economic relations between the two states was given great attention by both sides in the talks. They noted in agreement that these relations have developed well in the past years, and that an important contribution has been made by the meetings between leading representatives of the two countries and bilateral agreements which have been reached. Hereby, the long-term trade and payments agreement concluded in 1980 has shown itself to be a solid foundation for the important increase of trade between the two countries.

In addition to bilateral trade, such forms as industrial cooperation in selected areas, scientific-technological cooperation, and joint action in third markets characterized the proven cooperation between GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and Austrian firms. Both sides in the talks agreed to expand and deepen cooperation in these fields in greater measure.

It was emphasized that the mutual inclusion in investment activity and in rationalization projects was of great use and had a positive effect on the comprehensive further development of economic relations.

It was noted with satisfaction that the specialized Austrian small and medium-sized firms had a firm base in the foreign trade relations between the two states.

Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz expressed their conviction that smooth and mutually beneficial economic relations would continue to make a positive contribution to the development of overall relations.

Both politicians welcomed the good development of cooperation in the fields of science and technology, transportation, health and education, as well as in humanitarian and other fields. They praised the comprehensive cultural relations and noted with satisfaction that it had been possible to develop relations in agreed spheres comprehensively.

Erich Honecker and Dr Sinowatz held a comprehensive exchange of views on current questions concerning the international situation.

They expressed their deep concern over the increase in tension in the world and the continuation of the arms race.

They agreed that the preservation and securing of peace is the most pressing task of our time and expressed their conviction that the improvement of the international situation is possible if all states, irrespective of their social order, territorial ties, and geographical situation, work energetically in support of a return to detente and constructive cooperation.

Erich Honecker explained the poposals of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA states directed at guaranteeing peace, security, disarmament, and detente.

Both statesmen emphasized the necessity and importance for international understanding and confidence-building and the steady continuation of a serious dialogue, characterized by a sense of responsibility, at the highest and at high levels, particularly in the present complicated situation.

The GDR and Austria favor the ending of the arms race in all areas and the prevention of its spreading to new geographical regions, including space. They consider concrete steps for arms limitation and disarmament, on the basis of quality and equal security for all states concerned, as being most important for preserving and securing peace.

The statesmen agreed that a task of utmost urgency is the effective reduction of the danger of nuclear war through political and disarmament measures and the banning of any thought of the feasibility of waging or winning a nuclear war from all states' political and military thinking.

Both sides spoke in support of a military balance at the lowest possible level of armament. This would greatly reduce the danger of war. The material and spiritual resources of mankind could thereby be used primarily for development of peaceful, social, and humanistic concerns. Not least, favorable conditions would be created for the solution of the major and complicated tasks facing numerous states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Erich Honecker and Dr Sinowatz spoke of the danger for the people of Europe arising from the excessive stockpiling of nuclear and conventional weapons on this continent. They reaffirmed the great interest of their states and peoples in steps which would lead to the dismantling of all means of mass destruction, particularly all kinds of nuclear weapons, eventually leading to their complete removal.

Both statesman agreed that the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various regions of Europe would represent a significant contribution to securing peace and security in Europe.

In this connection, Erich Honecker recalled that the GDR maintains its support for the Swedish proposal for the creation of a nuclear battlefield weapons-free corridor along the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It continues to be ready to make its entire territory available for this purpose on the basis of equality and equal security.

Dr Sinowatz noted Austria's interest in the ideas presented by the Swedish side for discussion of nuclear disengagement in central Europe. In view of its complexity, he emphasized the need for detailed examination and a careful balance of all aspects of this proposal.

Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz emphasized the will of their countries to work for the continuation of the process of European security and cooperation introduced by the Helsinki conference. With the preservation and strengthening of the vital force of this process, the nations and states of Europe can exert a positive influence on world events thereby reducing any chance of military and political confrontation.

They announced the intention of the GDR and the Republic of Austria to work at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe for effective steps to strengthen trust and security and to reduce military confrontation.

Both representatives see as an important step the serious continuation of the discussions among the 35 participating states of CSCE on political and military measures for confidence and security building, with the intention of making concrete the obligation in international law to renounce the threat or use of force in the conditions of the present international situation.

In this connection Erich Honecker emphasized the proposal for a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO which is open to all states. Such a treaty could represent an effective step toward the improvement of the international situation.

Dr Fred Sinowatz expressed the Austrian view that the proposed agreement could be a constructive contribution to securing world peace if it affirmed the ban on the use of force, anchored in the UN, and increased confidence-building by additional elements.

Both sides expressed their concern about the continuation of conflicts and tension in various parts of the globe, which threatened the vital interests of the people in those regions as well as world peace. In this context they spoke of the necessity for a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the Near East problem, which includes the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab areas occupied since 1967 and the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their own state, as well as the right of all people and countries in this region to security and free development.

Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz expressed their conviction that just and therefore lasting solutions could be found for all open problems only by way of negotiations having consistent adherence to the aims and principles of the UN Charter, above all the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

The GDR and the Republic of Austria are working to strengthen the role of the UN as the collective instrument for the preservation of peace and the development of frutiful cooperation. They are willing to contribute to the increased effectiveness of the UN and its organs on the basis of strict adherence to the UN Charter.

Dr Fred Sinowatz praised the foreign policy of the GDR as a contribution to securing peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Erich Honecker praised the foreign policy of the Republic of Austria, which is made on the basis of the constitutionally fixed status of perpetual neutrality, as a contribution to securing peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Erich Honecker and Dr Fred Sinowatz expressed their satisfaction with the full negotiations and with the results of the visit. They viewed this as an important contribution to the further development of friendly relations between the two states and peoples, as well as to securing peace.

The GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, requested Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz to convey greetings and best wishes to Federal President Dr Kirchschlaeger. The Austrian side looks forward with interest to the agreed state visit by Erich Honecker to the Republic of Austria.

HONECKER WRITES ON GDR-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

AU061319 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6 Nov 84 p 11

[Article by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman: "Successful Cooperation Between the GDR and Austria; Confidence and Respect as Basis"]

[Text] Confidence that develops from the mutual respect and peaceful cooperation of states having different social orders has a beneficial effect on the overall international climate. Guided by this experience, the GDR and the Republic of Austria have expanded their relations year by year.

Stability and dynamism in these relations have developed on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, strict equality, and noninterference, as well as mutual interests in peace, detente, and disarmament.

Particularly in the present tense international situation this is of inestimable significance. The appearance of nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe has increased the danger of a nuclear war. A return to the situation prior to the deployment would also make it possible to lift the countermeasures of the socialist countries and to again pave the way for negotiations on the limitation and reduction both of nuclear intermediate-range missiles and strategic armament.

The aim of all efforts must be to return to detente, for which the CSCE was a guiding example during the seventies on our continent.

The GDR, which developed 35 years ago as a result of World War II and the postwar development, due to historic commitments and the present responsibilities feels compelled to do everything to ensure that never again will a war emanate from German soil and that peace will be preserved in Europe and in the world. Together with its allies it has made concrete and realistic proposals which show a way out of the threatening situation. This includes the renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms, the conclusion of a treaty between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations, as well as the ban on the militarization of space.

We are prepared to conduct a dialogue with all forces that have the firm will to secure a peaceful future for people in Europe and throughout the world, reduce confrontation, and adopt a course toward stopping armament, toward an armament limitation, and toward the renunciation of the use of force. As the meetings held so far on the most various levels show, we agree with our Austrian partners in the striving for preserving peace and returning to detente.

In my talks with President Kirchschlaeger in Vienna in 1980, and in Berlin in 1983, it was confirmed that the relations between the GDR and Austria are convincing proof of the vital strength of the peaceful coexistence of states of different social orders and that they represent a constructive contribution to a peaceful Europe. I am also convinced that the forthcoming visit of Chancellor Sinowatz to the GDR and the joint talks will make an important new contribution both to strengthening the friendly relations between our states and expanding exchanges in the most diverse fields, and that they will also help to improve the international situation.

Erich Honecker

LEADERS SEND TELEGRAM TO USSR ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

LD062356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have addressed the following state telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people the warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

The GOSR opened a new era in the history of mankind and introduced the world-wide transition from capitalism to socialism. The heroic struggle of the Russian workers and peasants under the leadership of the battle-hardened party of Lenin, their boundless heroism and readiness for sacrifice in the establishment and defense of a new society free of exploitation and repression will be remembered forever.

In making successful progress in the completion of developed socialist society, the USSR is realizing its historic mission as the pioneer of social progress. The GDR working people congratulate the Soviet people on the important labor actions which it is carrying out in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR has proved itself for over 6 decades as the most influential and powerful champion of world peace. In view of the aggravation of the international situation brought about by the policy of the United States and NATO and the threatening danger of a nuclear catastrophe, the constructive Soviet peace policy points the way to strengthening international security and improving the political climate of the world.

The GDR supports unreservedly the consistent, peaceful course of the USSR and, as a firm member of the socialist community, it will continue to contribute actively to the strengthening of its unity adn cohesion, to the consolidation of its economic and defense capability, and to the realization of its peaceful strategy.

The unshakeable fraternal alliance with the USSR is, and remains, a stable foundation for the successful progress of the GDR in socialist construction. It fills us with pleasure and satisfaction that a new, far-reaching step towards the integration of our economies and the continual deepening of our all-round cooperation was taken with the signing of a program of cooperation in science, technology, and production until the year 2000.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and the entire Soviet people, new great successes in the completion of developed socialist society and in the struggle for peace and international security.

Hoffmann Attends GOSR Ceremony

LD070020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Potsdam, 6 Nov (ADN) -- A festive event was held by the Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSSD) on Tuesday in Wuensdorf (Potsdam Bezirk) to mark the 67th anniversary of the GOSR. Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the GSSD, stressed in an address, the world historical significance of the revolution. The peace struggle was a legacy of the heroes of October and of the great Lenin, he said. One of the lessons of the Great Patriotic War was that one had to fight against war before it breaks out.

Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member, conveyed to him a message of congratulations from the SED Central Committee and the GDR Councils of State and Ministers, which was signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph.

The event was also attended by the SED Politiburo members Army General Erich Mielke and Erich Mueckenberger as well as other public figures of the GDR; ambassador of the USSR in the GDR, Vvacheslav Kochemasov; commander in chief of the GSSD, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; and representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact in the NVA, Vladimir Meretskov.

SCHUERER MEETS PRC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU051852 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 2 November Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, received Qin Zhongda, PRC minister for chemical industry, for a friendly talk.

Proceeding from the positive results of the foreign trade between the GDR and the PRC, the two partners in the talk discussed possibilities of deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the field of the chemical industry as well as the building of chemical plants. They agreed that owing to the agreements concluded in the course of the consultations between delegations of the two countries' ministries for chemical industry, there are good prerequisites for further increasing the goods exchanged in the coming 5-year plan period.

Gerhard Schuerer reported on the implementation of the 1984 National Economic Plan and the great achievements of the working people in the jubilee year of the GDR. Qin Zhongda reported on the main tasks of the national economic development of the PRC and discussed the main points of the economic reform measures adopted at the Third CPC Central Committee Plenum.

In the meeting both partners praised the agreement on economic cooperation signed between the two countries in September of this year as well as the agreed formation of a GDR-China economic committee as a good basis for giving economic relations a long-term character.

The talks were attended by Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister for chemical industry, and Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES CSSR PEOPLE'S CONTROL CHIEF

AU051025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, received on 29 October, Minister Dr Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the CSSR People's Control Committee, who is visiting Berlin for an exchange of experiences with the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate.

Werner Krolikowski briefed the guest on the purposeful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress by the multifaceted initiatives of the working people in the 35th year of the Republic's existence, which have resulted in a successful balance sheet, and a comprehensive strengthening of the GDR.

The two interlocutors expressed concern about the exacerbation of the international situation caused by the arms race and the confrontational policy of the aggressive quarters of U.S. imperialism and its NATO partners. They jointly stressed that now more than ever, everything possible must be done to prevent a nuclear inferno on the basis of the joint peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states, to preserve peace, achieve a limitation of armaments and disarmament, and return to the policy of detente.

Werner Krolikowski explained the important role in the GDR attached to the control of the people in fashioning the developed socialist society by means of further developing socialist democracy. He stressed the great respect of the working class party and government for the dedicated and circumspect activities of tens of thousands of voluntary staff workers of the worker-peasant inspectorate in the Republic.

The interlocutors valued the high standard of the comprehensive relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR. They reaffirmed their joint interest in an exchange of experiences in the field of control and inspection activities for successful implementation of the policy for the people's benefit.

Participating in the meeting, which took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, were Minister Dr Albert Stief, chairman of the GDR Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate, and Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU051254 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India:

You have been entrusted with the office of the prime minister of the Republic of India at this time which is so difficult for you and the Indian people. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR I wish you much success for your responsible work.

I am convinced that in the spirit of the political legacy of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi you will successfully continue the great work of national and social liberation of India and the active work of your country for peace, disarmament, and international cooperation.

I am convinced that the close and trustful relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and India will continue to strengthen for the well-being of our peoples and in the interest of world peace.

REAGAN'S REELECTION SHOWS PUBLIC'S CONSERVATISM

LD070931 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ronald Reagan has won the American presidential elections. Our correspondent Elemer Csak reports:

[Begin recording] The news was first reported by the big television companies just after 0200 hours, Hungarian time, and they based it primarily on their own data. Since then the report has been confirmed by the parties' representatives and at 0400 hours a preliminary result was issued, in accordance with which Ronald Reagan had received 416 electoral votes as against Walter Mondale's 3 votes. The number of votes required for a victory is 270. These results are neither official nor final. The polling booths on the West Coast are still open. However, the votes still to be counted can only modify the respective influence of the Democrats and the Republicans in the legislature. The Republican Party has without doubt won the presidential election. That means that Ronald Reagan will be president and George Bush vice president of the United States in the next 4 years. [end recording]

Eva Vertes now comments on the results of the presidential election:

[Begin recording] The 40th president of the United States was born 73 years ago in a small town in Illinois, Tampico, known from an old hit song. In his twenties, as befitted the son of an ordinary shoe salesman, he became an enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic Party as well as a fan of radio, the movies and later of television. Her turned away from the former, and by the age of 30 he was an active Republican. He is doing better in this field at present than ever before. Or, to put it another way, the one-time sports reporter of a small-town radio station and the actor featured in 50 films, most of them westerns, finally got the greatest starring role of his life 4 years ago, in the wake of his 8 years' governorship of California. In 1980 he succeeded in beating Carter for the White House and now, as expected, he has managed to ensure that he will stay there for a further 4 years.

Four years ago he was brought to the surface by political conservatism and this same public taste is sustaining him now. This has indeed been an American-style election. Europe can only wonder and reflect about this, according to Theo Sommer, editor in chief of the West German DIE ZEIT. To use Sommer's words again, Reagan managed to exploit a national mood; after all, he does not create a very profound impression. As for his politics, he writes, the best we can say is what Mark Twain said about Wagner's music: If only it were better than it sounds! [end recording]

EVENTS, SPEECH MARK 67TH ANNIVERSARY OF GOSR

Leaders Lay Wreaths

LD062346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] A wreath-laying ceremony was held today in Budapest at the Lenin statue at the Square of Processions on the anniversary of the Great Octover Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. After the Soviet and Hungarian national anthems, wreaths were laid by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee, and by Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee, on behalf of the party; by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and by Rezso Trautmann, deputy president, on behalf of the Presidential Council. The government's wreath was placed by Premier Gyorgy Lazar, and Deputy Premier Istvan Sarlos.

Szuros on Revolution's Success

LD070444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Festive greetings on the Great October Socialist Revolution by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MZSMP Central Committee; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed viewers and my esteemed listeners: We are remembering the GOSR which opened a new era in the history of mankind on the 67th anniversary of the victory of the revolution. This holiday provides us with an opportunity to recall lessons from the event which have an effect even today, to sum up internationally valid experiences of the achievements of these past years, and to set out our current tasks which stem from the heritage of October.

Dear comrades and my esteemed friends, the victory of the October Revolution proved in practice that the ideas and teachings of Marxism-Leninism can be made a reality, and that the workers class could halt conditions that retarded progress. It is a lesson of October, valid to this day, that the revolutionary transformation and the building of a new society can be led only by a vanguard party that can apply the theoretical tenets of a scientific world view to concrete circumstances and is able not only to gain, but to maintain, the trust of the masses and their active support. Since the victory of the revolution, the opponents of socialism have predicted several times that the new order would collapse. There are people who even today express their desire to make the social conditions based on the theory of Marxism-Leninism a temporary phenomenon. The historic road covered by the Soviet Union is evidence of the vitality and renewing ability of socialist theory and practice.

At the end of the last century, Lenin said: "Give us an organization made up of revolutionaries and we shall turn Russian inside-out." Following the victory of the revolution, Lenin, speaking on one occasion about the enormous tasks waiting to be carried out, recalled the words of Nekrasov, the great Russian poet, in which both the pain and hope felt because of the fate of the homeland gain expression:

"You who are also poor as well as enormously rich,
"You who are powerful as well as really weak;
"Our Mother Russia."

Lenin expounded that it was the firm intention of the Bolsheviks to reach the stage by any means where Russia no longer was poor and weak but, in the real meaning of the word, was powerful and rich. The promise of a society of justice, which ensures a life deserving of man, indeed liberated unknown mobile forces and powers of creation and made possible a rapid transformation and development unprecedented until now in human history. The love of the homeland and the inner identification with the developing socialist systems are inseparably woven together in the Soviet people. This double link ensured the survival of the Soviet Union in the strangulating embrace of the enemy which has had an overwhelming superiority for decades. It was only with a deep commitment towards a socialist homeland that it was possible to survive the immeasurable sufferings caused by intervention, civil war, and later the Hitlerite agression; and it was also this which made possible again and again the reconstruction of the country. Today a people's economy capable of enormous achievements, a series of scientific results ranking first even internationally, the flourishing of a socialist culture guarding and developing progressive traditions, and an increasingly higher degree of social care for people, prove just how powerful a people can become as the maker of their own history and fate. The present world cannot be separted from the radiation of the GOSR victory and the effects of the foundation, development, and international activity of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union played a decisive role in wrecking fascist plans to gain world domination, and thereby safeguarded human freedom, dignity, and the values of universal human culture. The victory over fascism created the international conditions for a large number of peoples in East Europe and Southeast Asia to choose their own way of social development and for socialism to become a world system. The existence, example, and concrete assistance of the Soviet Union and the socialist community played a significant role in the dissolution of the colonial system and the establishment of more than 100 independent countries.

The fact that these countries increasingly opt for the socialist direction of socioeconomic development proves the spirit of October lives on and is gaining ground.

Mankind is once again undergoing a crucial period in its history. To realize their endeavors for world domination, the extremist circles of imperialism are making overt efforts to gain military superiority and concentrate their international efforts in forcing back the forces of socialism, progress, and national independence, and containing the process of social progress. By their steps directed at intensifying and extending the arms race, they place the survival of human civilization at risk.

The USSR and the socialist community realize the revolutionary heritage of October in the current, tense international situation by concentrating their efforts on preserving world peace, first and foremost, the limitation of the arms race, and the settling of disputed international issues through negotiations. The USSR, which not only set an example of socialist transformation, but also saved mankind from a universal tragedy by defeating fascism and then ending the military superiority of imperialism, is now again playing a historically important role by maintaining the military balance that guarantees peace and by initiatives taken to strengthen international security.

It is the firm conviction of communists that socialism will triumph with peaceful means in the historic contest with capitalism. Therefore, we are convinced that in addition to the successful construction of socialist society and the struggle for surpassing capitalism, the initiatives aimed at securing the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and the maintenance and expansion of normal, interstate relations represent a conduct that is in harmony with world political realities and the requirements of the revolutionary process.

Dear comrades and esteemed friends, the past and present of the Hungarian revolutionary workers movement, the construction of socialist Hungary, and the future development of our social conditions are equally indivisible from the spirit of the October Revolution and their realization. Some 100,000 Hungarian internationalists took up arms in defense of the young Soviet power. The example of the GOSR was also embodied in the Republic of Councils in Hungary. It was the USSR that provided moral and political support, support that often saved lives, to Hungarian communists in the years of white terror and the Horthy regime.

The liberation of our country provided the basic condition for our people to freely choose the path of socialist development. The existence and strength of the USSR also represent at present the most fundamental international guarantee of our society, national sovereignty, and socialist development.

Our countries, parties, and peoples are connected by indissoluble bonds. Our contacts are chacterized by mutual respect, trust, consideration, and goodwill for each other's situations and experiences. We act in accordance with our internationalist conviction and express the fundamental national interests of our people when we strive to intensify this friendship and further develop cooperation which extends over all walks of life.

With the spread of the ideals and practice of socialism, the general laws of the historic turning point which began in October 1917 are taking on diverse concrete forms. We will be loyal to and worthy of the heritage of the GOSR if we creatively apply the teachings of Marxism-Leninism to the new questions of socioeconomic development.

It is in this spirit that we are now assessing the results and shortcomings of our work over the past 5 years and preparing for our party's 13th congress. By doing so, we are serving at the same time our national aims, the common cause of the socialist community and the international working class, and the realization of the legacy of the GOSR.

Dear viewers and listeners, on the occasion of this holiday, I respectfully salute the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, Hungarian communists, and our entire people. I wish with all my heart that they advance without interruption on the road of the GOSR and achieve further outstanding results in the construction of their country in the interests of the worldwide cause of socialism and peace.

USSR TO SUPPLY MORE ELECTRICITY IN 1985

LD022237 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The USSR is to increase the amount of electricity delivered to Hungary next year. This was one of the decisions taken at the session of the CEMA standing committee on electricity held in Kishinev in the USSR. Increased deliveries to Hungary are made possible by the forthcoming opening of the high-capacity transmission line that will connect the electricity grids of Poland and the USSR. The session decided that member-countries should jointly secure the scientific-technological conditions of heat supply from nuclear power plants.

Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi, who led the Hungarian delegation, held separate talks with the energy ministers of the USSR and the GDR on how to enhance the safety of the electricity grid connecting member-countries.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES CHEMICAL, S&T PROGRESS

LD032159 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 3 (MTI) -- Invited by the HSWP Central Committee, a delegation of the CPSU party workers' delegation, headed by Boris Semenov, deputy head of the CPSU CC's Chemical Industrial Department, visited Hungary from October 29 to November 3. The delegation studied the development of the chemical industry and technical-scientific progress. Laszlo Ballai, head of HSWP CC's department, met the delegation, which had talks with Ferenc Horvath, deputy head of CC's department and visited the Ministry of Industry, the State Office for Technical Development and several economic units and scientific institutions.

COMPANIES TO CHOOSE FROM EARNINGS REGULATIONS

LD061110 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI) -- A new order of earnings regulation is to take effect in the Hungarian national economy as from January 1, 1985, pressing companies more powerfully than so far for reasonable employment of labour as efficient work alone will increase earnings.

The principal change is that from next year on the companies will not be liable for progressive tax after the wage level increase of the previous year. Such progressive taxation has been a great encumbrance for companies and discouraged them from incentive waging. Many enterprises rather employed extra workers with low salaries in order to be able to pay more to efficient ones.

Companies will have the choice of three forms of earnings regulation as from January 1, 1985. In one form -- which is very likely to be adopted by the majority of companies -- fixed taxes will be payable on the earnings of every worker, without regard to salary increase during the year. The total of the taxes will thus increase faster than the level of earnings yet the increase will be smaller than in the previous practice of wage level regulation. In the other form -- taxation after the increment of earnings -- again taxes will be milder than in the previous practice. It applies to both forms that the total of wages, bonuses and profit shares will be liable for taxation and uniform taxes will be levied on all entries of a person's earnings. Accordingly, the new regulations affect not only wages but the total of a worker's earnings.

Companies in fierce competition for markets will probably choose the form of regulation of the level of earnings as this form offers the most scope for major increases -- in spite of progressive taxation -- if a company can stand competition successfully. Engineering, construction material, chemical and light industrial and construction companies will probably choose this form of earnings regulation.

For companies not yet in a position to increase competitiveness and consequently profits by a desired degree, the regulation of the increment of earnings will be the most advantageous form that offers little scope for major but more scope for minor wage increases. The supervisory agencies will deny some companies the level of earnings regulation form that offers the possibility of major increase in earnings. Companies in monopoly position may come into this category as these would be tempted to unjustified price increases to compensate for greater employment costs.

In areas where the above incentive earnings regulation system cannot be applied in the long run either, the third form, the so-called central earnings regulation system, will be applied. In this system the uniform degree of increase of earnings will be decided centrally. Various budget-financed offices may come into this category.

The changes in earnings regulations will substantially influence the position and revenues of the companies and affect 2.5-3 million workers of the country's total workforce of 4.8 million.

The state will invariable guarantee full employment in Hungary. However, the earnings regulations based on the efficiency of work are bound to trigger reasonable movements of labour from poorly faring to efficient companies.

SURVEY SHOWS AGRICULTURE FULFILLING PLAN

AU021810 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 84 p 5

[Unidentified staff member's report: "The Position of Large-scale Agricultural Enterprises Is More Favorable Than Expected; Experiences of a Bank Survey; Curbed Investments"]

[Text] With what results will large-scale agricultural enterprises close the year? This was the question to which the Hungarian National Bank sought the answer recently.

It is traditional for the economic activity of large-scale enterprises to be examined and the expected results surveyed at the end of the third quarter of the year. This year the timeliness of this inquiry was enhanced by the fact that the third successive arid year has been registered in several counties and the position of several farms has become difficult.

The experiences of the bank survey are promising. The plan envisioned a 4 percent increase, at unchanged prices, in agricultural production, which would mean a repetition of the favorable 1982 results. According to the survey, agriculture is fulfilling the plan. Although cultivation production is lagging behind the planned target somewhat, production has increased in excess of the target in livestock breeding. It is an interesting experience, differing from that of previous years, that the expansion of large-scale agricultural enterprises' industrial, service and commercial activity has slowed down.

There will be a greater profit derived from economic activity than last year. The expected results bear out the fact that, by expanding production and a rational economy, the producer cooperatives and state farms will "bring off" the profit withdrawn under economic regulation. However, the yields of the plants harvested in the autumn and the course of harvesting could still considerably influence year-end results.

It is a blemish on the favorable pattern that the averages cover a great dispersion. This year, 57 large-scale agricultural enterprises are expected to end up with a loss. It is favorable, however, that they number half as many as last year. The larger portion of financial deficit is confined to six counties -- Bacs-Kishkun, Bekes, Borsod, Pest, Szabolcs, and Szolnok. In three counties the farms have been afflicted by a drought for the third consecutive year. In these areas, the plants' reserves have been exhausted and an overwhelming portion of the losses and basic fund deficits can only be rectified through central assistance.

In their difficult position, the farms have not been left alone. As last year, the Ministry of Finance granted a land-tax reduction to these farms and exempted them from making advance down payments on income tax. Also, they may use their frozen reserve funds to settle their deficits. The bank, also trying to alleviate the farm's problems, has granted loans for their continuous production and, in justified cases, postponed the repayment of due development loans.

Another observation is the fact that farms tried to curb their short-term loans. At the end of September the total sum of circulating asset loans was 2 billion forints, 6.5 percent less than in 1983, for the interest-sensitivity of farms has increased and this has had a moderating impact on the raising of loans.

Of the past years, the curbing of agricultural investments can also be most felt this year. This year the farms will spend 26 bilion forints on investments, 900 million forints less than last year. Construction will somewhat exceed the planned target, machine purchases will come close to it, and the planting of plantations will considerably lag behind it. From the 26 billion foreints, the farms will allot 4.7 billions to investments expanding the export-goods base.

Compared with last year, the farms' share within the amount spent on investments will be somewhat less, but even so it will amount to over 70 percent. The rate of subsidies has diminished to under 10 percent, and loans will account for 20 percent of the investments. The overall amount of investments is expected to be 5.4 billion forints, 2.4 billion of which will serve the implementation of the bread grain program.

POSSIBILITIES FOR REAGAN SECOND TERM VIEWED

LD071022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Maciej Slotwinski commentary]

[Text] The Americans have chosen a man for the next 4-year period whose rule has revived the U.S. economy. He has been relected even though it appears that the next recession is not far away. This is not our concern. However, they have also reelected a man who has brought the world dangerously closer to war, and this does concern us.

What will Ronald Reagan be like during his second term of office? Will he follow the same dangerous course, or, as some speculate, will he want to go down in history as doing something to promote peace? Unfortunately, so far nothing indicates the latter.

A final thought: The present occupant of the White House honors our country with special attention. This consideration of Polish affairs is made not with Polish interests in mind, but only U.S. interests. This may seem appropriate, since he is the U.S. President; but it would be good if all Poles were to understand this. Incidentally, this two-term president should realize that the Poles are the best judges of what they need.

U.S. 'POLICY OF INTERFERENCE' CRITICIZED

LD061158 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 5 -- One year ago today the Polish Government transmitted to the U.S. Administration a note on the issue of bilateral relations, in which it presented its position on the policy of restrictions and other lawless moves against Poland.

For the past three years, the U.S. policy towards Poland has been dotted with unfriendly steps. Trade has plummeted, for which Poland takes no blame, diplomatic communication channels have been impaired, and there are no Polish and U.S. ambassadors in the two capitals for a longer time.

Cultural and scientific exchanges and once lively tourist traffic have been seriously checked. An unprecedented propaganda aggression against Poland has been going on.

Substantiated estimates put the losses Poland has suffered through the economic restrictions at 13 billion dollars.

Regrettably, the facts, which had compelled the Polish Government to adopt its well-known position, still remain valid.

The Polish Government upheld its standpoint in mid-August this year, following Washington's announcement to lift some restrictions. Later this standpoint was extensively substantiated and presented to the public in (the party daily) TRYBUNA LUDU article in September, headlined "In the Matter of American-Polish Relations".

Poland has been, in a way, singled out from the socialist community of states as the target of the strongest attack by the U.S. Administration, and there is nothing to indicate that a change for the better is in sight.

Before December 13, 1981, the U.S. authorities had repeatedly stressed that Poland's internal affairs should be resolved by the Poles themselves, but after that date, the entire U.S. policy towards Poland has been a policy of interference in our internal affairs.

Thus the Washington administration has undermined the principles it itself preaches. There is still a marked divergence between the declarations of gradual normalization of relations with Poland and the anti-Polish tendency of American policy. Which of the two lines is credible?

Poland wants an improvement of its relations with the United States. It wants a normalization of these principles, but not at any price. This must be done on the principles of mutual respect, recognition for the sovereignty and right of each state to shape its own policy. Only such way can lead to improved mutual relations.

Poland has already weathered the worst. Understanding of this fact by the U.S. Administration should bring about a situation in which neither reminders of earlier notes nor dispatching new notes is needed any more.

GOVERNMENT REACTS FURTHER IN POPIELUSZKO CASE

Premier Over Ministry Party Work

LD070048 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 6 -- the PUWP CC Political Bureau today evaluated the social and political situation in Poland, particularly taking account of the recommendations and proposals resulting from the 17th plenary session of the Central Committee.

The Bureau examined issues of internal security and methods of exercising the party and line-of-service supervision over some areas of state organs' functioning.

The Political Bureau heard information by the interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak about the heretofore course of the investigation into the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. The Bureau evaluated that the investigation is being carried out with consistency and the firm will to explain all the circumstances.

The PUWP CC first secretary briefed the bureau on his meetings with the chairman of the Sejm Committee for Internal Affairs and Justice and the secretary of the PUWP district committee in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Political Bureau recognized it as expedient that the PUWP CC first secretary, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, personally assume the supervision over the party work in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In line with the PUWP CC declaration at the 17th plenum, the Political Bureau reaffirmed its confidence in of Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Political Bureau stressed the Internal Ministry [word indistinct] contribution to the protection in the law, order and security of the state and its citizens.

What is an isolated event must not undermine the good name of the state services, including the security service and the Civil Militia (police).

The Political Bureau stated with appreciation that the working class, society, demonstrated a high standard of civic maturity and sense of responsibility for the public order and peace.

The hopes cherished by the enemies of People's Poland for using the crime as a detonator of internal disturbances have failed. But they do not relent in their attempts and are not particular about the means in order to exploit this event for their ends. With cynicism and ruthlessness they weave the tragedy of human death into a political gamble. Attempts to revive flagrantly anti-state activity appear. This is accompanied by instigatory agitation. It happens that (?this) also applies to some priests who use to this [word indistinct] congregations of people in places of religious worship.

The Political Bureau examined and approved proposals designed to make counter-revolutionary recidivism, anti-state activities under one or another label impossible.

Foreign subversion centres and domestic circles connected with them have now set themselves to incite distrust, to slander and thus weaken the state institutions and organs protecting the country from an enemy penetration and the citizens from crime.

The opponent also wants to level down the beneficial outcome of the elections to people's councils, amnesty, and 40th anniversary celebrations of People's Poland, as well as the favourably developing Polish relations with abroad.

The Political Bureau calls on all party organizations and bodies for full ideological and political mobilisation. The principal duty of all party members is to defend the reasons of the socialist state, consolidate the line of socialist renewal. The cohesion of party ranks is the key element in strengthening the party's prestige and influence in society's communities.

Society of our country wants above all calm, normalisation, development of the country. It wants consolidation of the rule of law, continuation of reforms, progress in socialist democracy guaranteeing the citizens a share in ruling the state. The party will unchangeably endorse these strivings. It does not depart from the principle of dialogue and agreement on the broad plane of supreme interests of People's Poland.

The open formula of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) gives opportunities for creative activity -- not fully exhausted yet -- to everyone who really wants Poland's good. This is linked to the durability of the policy on religion, the shaping of constructive state-church relations in line with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, in the name of our national good.

Debating in the spirit of complete unity and unanimity, the Political Bureau decided to present the conclusions drawn from the socio-political situation at the next plenum of the Central Committee.

3 Charged With Priest's Murder

LD062015 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs has announced that the prosecutor, having weighed the results so far of the investigation into the kidnapping and killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, has changed the charges against Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Chmielewski. All three are charged with having killed Father Jerzy Popieluszko during the night of 19-20 October in the vicinity of Wloclawek. The accused have confessed to the deed with which they are charged.

Internal Affairs Minister Speaks

LD061942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

['Extensive excerpts' from the speech by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, at the 6 November session of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, may it please the commission. In line with their legal obligations, the members of the leadership of the ministry regularly present reports to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and to the esteemed commissions on the individual trends in the activity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. I come before you, citizen deputies, yet again in the course of a very short period. The affair of the kidnapping and killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko has cast a deep shadow on the achievements of the ministry's 40 years of existence. It reflects directly or indirectly on many areas of economic and social life; it influences the public mood and Poland's reputation in the world as a country of rule and law. From the first moment I received news of the crime that had been committed, I set in motion the apparatus I control with the aim of discovering the perpetrators. The selflessness of the officials of the Security Service and of the Citizens' Militia led to the rapid discovery of the guilty parties.

As is known, three officials in the Ministry of Internal Affairs were arrested on the charge of kidnapping and killing Father Popieluszko. The intensively conducted investigation is revealing new elements in the case, and it also enables a fuller reconstruction to be made of the course of events linked with Father Popieluszko's kidnapping.

If we were not striving to reveal further perpetrators -- if such people exist -- and the possible initiators, the investigation could have been completed already. On the basis of the facts revealed and the results of the investigation to date, I also issued an instruction to detain Colonel Adam Pietruszka, deputy director of a department in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who directly supervised the work of the section managed by former Captain Piotrowski. As is known from the published communique, the prosecutor has imposed temporary arrest on Colonel Adam Pietruszka for inadequate supervision of the activities of the officials subordinate to him and has suspended from official duties the department director, Brigadier General Zenon Platek. The decisions made, the course and results of the investigation, the selfless work and attitude of ministry officials, show our attitude toward the whole matter, and that we never tolerate evil or crime, particularly in our own ranks.

The kidnapping and murder of Father Popieluszko is an obvious political provocation. Above all, it has created a convenient pretext for renewed activity by all forms of agitators and internal enemies of socialism.

We have no reason to avoid publicly presenting the facts, no matter how difficult, bitter and painful these may be. They constitue an exception, an abberation in the behavior of functionaries of the security service and of the citizens militia. In an active and selfless way they discharge the tasks of protecting the security of the state, public order, the life, health and property of the citizens, and the material and cultural gains of the whole society. These tasks arise from an act, concerning the Office of the Minister of Internal Affairs and the scope of action of bodies subordinate to him, passed by the Sejm on 14 July 1983.

It is our duty to the socialist fatherland; the Sejm, this Sejm, this highest organ of state power, and to society to speak out publicly about achievements and shortcomings alike, and also about any crimes and misdemeanors which occur among our functionaries. We spoke of these matters during plenary sessions of the Sejm and during sessions of the esteemed commission. We regard this as our duty to the esteemed Sejm and its commissions, and in aiding the supervisory role of the Sejm over the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We have been waging and continue to wage a merciless struggle against any and all manifestations of illegality by the ministry's functionaries. Their work attitude, ideological, political and ethical attitude have always been and will continue to be in the center of our attention. However, we are aware that even individual and isolated cases of illegality may and do have serious social and political repercussions, which at times extend beyond the borders of our country. The case of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, which has upset the population, including the functionaries, is an eloquent example of this and hence determined actions have been undertaken and will be continued with iron determination.

In our actions on shaping proper attitudes, we attach great importance to political and educational work: To this end, a political and educational service has been set up within the ministry. The main task of the service is constant and detailed recognition of the mood, morale and political state, including service discipline, among all -- without exception -- functionaries and employees of the ministry. We also attach great importance to the development and improvement of the system of collective education of functionaries by party organizations, youth organizations, councils of Citizens' Militia functionaries, courts of honor, and by other social organizations operating in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We have been constantly strengthening functionaries educational role and attitudes in the field of determined reaction to all shortcomings while dealing with interpersonal relations. In this way we have been creating a uniform political and educational front, in which an essential role has been played by superiors at all levels, by political and educational services, and by political and social organizations.

Citizen Chairman, deputies, I have presented actions undertaken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in order to uncover the perpetrators of the abduction and killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. I have pointed to the objective and subjective factors that influence the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and have also depicted its activities with regard to discipline and rendering it more efficient. I would like to reaffirm that the officials of the ministry will continue to perform their tasks with devotion and commitment to the socialist homeland, serving the state and serving the public. At the same time I voice my hope that the esteemed commission will use its authority, as it has done hitherto, to lend support to our actions. Thank you.

Commission Issues Resolution

LD062231 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Semj Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice has passed a resolution which states that the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko was aimed at the ongoing process of normalization of the sociopolitical situation in Poland. It strikes particularly at the dialogue between the state and the church and may hamper the process of normalizing Poland's international relations.

The commission firmly condemns all types of lawless and terrorist acts. The occurrence of the act of terror in our state is an isolated and alien phenomenon in the history of Polish society. It met, therefore, with particular social condemnation.

The fact that the perpetrators turned out to be officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a ministry which is particularly responsible for adherence to the law and its enforcement, evokes understandable emotions in society. This occurrence must not, however, be exploited for unfair generalizations concerning officials of the security services and the Citizens' Militia. Law violations by officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are of an individual nature. Their perpetrators are uncovered and given exemplary punishment. Proof of such a consistent procedure is the efficient and effective investigation of the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluzsko and the timely and full information passed on to the public about its findings. The ministry's energetic direction of the elucidation of the crime's circumstances also deserves to be stressed.

The commission postulates that all aspects of the case of the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko be consistently cleared up and that the public continue to be informed about the investigation's findings and about the measures taken to prevent similar events in the future. It postulates that all perpetrators of this crime should get the punishment they deserve, in accordance with our legislation, and that the appropriate state organs should take the essential measures provided for by law whenever this occurrence is exploited for aims that strike at the Polish raison d'etat.

The Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice will immediately assess the cadre policy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the training of its officials. At the end of the resolution, the commission expressed the conviction that this unprecedented act of lawlessness will not cause further disruptions in the process of national reconciliation. The commission appeals, at the same time, to all citizens to preserve social order and discipline, for that is the only way to foil the aims of the provocation's perpetrators.

'Moral Responsibility' Denied

AU031705 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, November 3 -- Italian newspapers said today that the kidnapping and slaying of Polish priest Jerzy Popieluszko, who was buried in Warsaw today, is seeming increasingly as a plot organized in "the high spheres" of the Polish secret services close to former Interior Minister Miroslaw Milewski. This at least was the view of the Milanese daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, and another Milan daily, IL GIORNALE, said the question now is whether the investigation will reach the "most important and most interesting political level - whether, that is, it will result in the purge that many expect".

The Rome daily, IL TEMPO, interviewed Polish Minister for Religious Affairs Adam Lopatka, who said the slaying of Popieluszko was designed to halt dialogue between church and state in the East European state. But he pointed out that it has created an even closer relationship between them, "since we have a common moral and political assessment of facts of this kind".

But he also rejected charges that the Polish authorities have moral responsibility in the killing because of their criticisms of the priest's activities in favour of the Solidarnosc trade union. Describing him as a "reference-point" for "anticommunist" activity in Poland and abroad, Lopatka admitted that the government protested against Popieluszko's antigovernment activities, "but we do not accept moral responsibility for what happened".

The minister also said he could say nothing concrete about reported plans for Pope John Paul II to visit his homeland. "For the time being, an official invitation does not exist" he said.

SPEAKERS TAKE FLOOR AT 17TH PZPR PLENUM

AU041505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Oct 84 pp 6-7

[Roundup of "abridged" and "not authorized" speeches made from the floor of the 26-27 October 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Jan Osuch, Central Committee member, steel worker, brigade leader in the Legnica copper foundry:

I think that the people's attitude toward work is of crucial importance for the efforts to consolidate the rule of law, social order, and discipline. Disrespect for work is a source of many crimes against property. It is a source of bad management, waste, profiteering, and so on. That is why is is beyond doubt that fostering one's proper attitude toward work is of educational significance. However, from what I can see around me and from many frequent contacts with party members, I am able to gather that a cult of craftiness, cunning, creative appearance of work, and chasing profit without properly working for it still exists. The community does not properly reject and condemn these attitudes, which are in conflict with the socialist principles of community life. On the contrary, such attitudes are often accepted, and the so-called efficient people who are able to achieve everything by legal as well as illegal means are respected. Against their own interests, workers collectives show no initiative to combat such attitudes.

The struggle against the feature of disregarding the duty to work against refusal to work, drunkenness, and imcompetence is difficult. What is worse, I have reason to assert that the labor regulations and present procedures by which work disputes are settled do not make this struggle any easier.

The question is: Does the law defend both good and bad workers? The best answer to this question is that in our plants there are thousands and thousands of workers who simply laugh themselves to death over foremen, managers, personnel officers, sociopolitical organizations, and colleagues because the appeal commissions and courts allow them to continue to work despite their inability, negligence, alcoholism at work, idleness, and other such sins. The workers who honestly bear the burden of work have to watch all this. Do they really feel like further intensifying their efforts? What do they think of our laws, which should protect good and not bad workers? This problem is serious because wrong decisions in this regard not only encourage individuals, but help strengthen bad attitudes of entire communities of workers and reinforce idlers and absentees in their negative approach to work. I think that it is necessary to rapidly change the procedures by which matters concerning bad work are settled.

Daniel Szyszka, Central Committee member and individual farmer in Starokrzepice, Czestochowa Voivodship:

Our socialist laws provide for active participation of all people in governing the country. They also provide for high civic consciousness. However, in many sectors of public and economic life the correct relation between privileges and the conscious responsibility for using these privileges unfortunately is absent. Many people exploit their legal privileges for the interest of a small gorup of individuals and small communities, not for the general interest.

It is nothing exceptional for self-government bodies to use their funds for purposes that are not the most important ones. These funds, which are earned with such great efforts, are usually voted unanimously or with an overwhelming majority to be used for additional bonuses and increased wages, although production results do not warrant this. The investment funds, which are so difficult to amass, are used to build chapels, premises for religious instruction and other such purposes, and not for the construction of roads, water pipes, and day centers for children, or for purchasing farm machinery.

The state of workers and peasants must primarily represent their interests. It is necessary to hand over more and more power to self-government bodies, but this necessity must keep abreast with the ability of the people to use these powers with civic responsibility. It is high time to draw the necessary lessons and act in a considered but resolute manner.

Jerzy Nastalczyk, Central Committee member and machine adjustor of the J. Pietrusinski Zeltor Cotton Plant in Zgierz, Lodz Voivodship:

The theses submitted to this plenum show that workers self-management bodies have been set up in 90 percent of enterprises and that workers councils total 129,000 members, including 60 percent of workers. The manner in which we exploit the enthusiasm of these people and their keenness to share in the decisions on the future of enterprises greatly determines the ability of self-management bodies to become a pillar of the economic reform. My talks with colleagues and self-management functionaries have shown that enterprise managements' attitude toward the idea of self-management is very differentiated and that workers councils are sometimes as a necessary evil. For some managers, workers self-management bodies are good only if they let themselves be manipulated and if they accept all decisons made by the management.

We must reanalyze the present, detailed rules of self-management and eliminate the contradictions or powers that are too detailed and petty. Speaking of legal issues, I must state with concern that about 3,000 self-management bodies are still without registered statutes. I think that party members active in workers councils should intensify their efforts to have this issue rapidly solved.

At the ninth party congress we came out in favor of work forces' participation in the management of production enterprises, and we stick by this decision. That is why we should support the actively of self-management bodies and encourage them to tackle easy as well as difficult issues of crucial importance of improving economic management. Self-management bodies must not become passive entities that uncritically accept all decisions made by managements and that can be manipulated in line with the goals which some managements want to achieve.

Jadwiga Dywicka, Central Committee candidate member and matron of the health welfare team in Lidzbark, Ciechanow Voivodship:

The class trade union movement is an important plane on which to develop democracy and strengthen the socialist state. As a trade unionist I see the need to extend the range of trade union activity, because this activity must not be restricted to what is called the defense of workers' rights. Trade union organizations must also assume unpopular tasks that are socially important. I have in mind especially trade union reaction to various bureaucratic excesses and trade union efforts to improve the organization and discipline of work, to protect public property, and to control the distribution of the goods we produce. Only such activities will make trade unionism credible and help strengthen the socialist state. However, it takes much time and perseverance to learn this kind of activity, one in which party members should excel. The thing is that not all party members have joined trade unions, although the central party authorities are quite clear on this issue.

Jerzy Blaszak, Central Committee member and deputy manager of the mechanical shop in the Batory steel works in Chorzow, Katowice Voivodship:

Perhaps the primary thing that the workers class expects of the party is for social justice to be ensured with increasinging effectiveness under party leadership. Social justice is a strategic problem of the 40 years of our existence, and class struggle is being waged for this justice. This is proved by the ever increasing phenomena that have nothing to do with socialism. We are somehow unable to cope with these phenomena.

A year ago at the 12th Central Committee plenum I asked why we were unable to end the ever recurring attempts to restore the bourgeois system in industry, trade, services, and in the rural areas. The workers class has taken an unambiguous stand on this issue.

I do not have in mind liquidating the nonsocialized sector of our economy. What I have in mind is a ruthless struggle against irregularities. I have in mind primarily a meaningful management of this sector in line with our ideology. It is we who must decide what is socially necessary and where, and who is eligible to work in the non-socialized sector. Entry to this sector must be very difficult. Elements for whom no one can take responsibility must not be allowed to invade this sector at will.

We are becoming aware of another highly dangerous phenomenon: The nonsocialized sector is trying to set up typical pressure groups and to lower the political vigilance of the state and economic administration, of the policing and controlling organs, of the judicial bodies, and even of the party apparatus. This situation which, frankly, is continuing to develop, helps weaken our people's state. It is high time to end this.

It is high time to tackle the issues of the attitude toward work and discipline within our party. The period of the party's convalescence has been too long. We must no longer tolerate disarray, because it helps weaken the party and our authority and undermine our credibility. We must be ruthless in implementing the resolutions that concern the party. This implementation is not too good.

There is also another disturbing feature. We look toward the grassroots and consider its views in determining the line of our activities as soon as we have made changes in the top party positions or during the accountability and election campaigns. However, as time passes by every level of our party begins to look more toward the top, and we begin to be more afraid, perhaps not literally, of the people in charge, than toward the grassroots and the development at the bottom.

Andrzej Kazmierkiewicz, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR urban committe in Gostynin, Plock Voivodship:

Discipline in our country is loose because people have no respect for work. They can get it without any difficulty. If an employee leaves his job he does not lose his wages. What is more, he can get much higher wages at another plant. If he is undisciplined and ripe for dismissal, managements assume a very tolerant attitude and refuse to face the facts. Workers know all about this. They know that managements are not consistent in their actions. Discipline is lacking in management positions and in those who work in direct production, transportation, trade, health services, and other sectors of the economy. The problem of discipline must be solved in all jobs, from managers through workers.

I think that youth organizations should intensify their educational work with difficult young people and should devote much more attention than at present to the attitudes and behavior of young people not only at work and in school, but also in other places. On the model of the postwar years we should commit teachers, educators, and representatives of parents committees to check on how young people spend their free time.

Jozef Dul, Central Committee member and retired brigade electrician in the Stalowa Wola steel works in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship:

I represent a large industrial plant, in which I worked 35 years. I am able to state most responsibly that a decisive majority of our work force accepts our political system in theory and practice. However, I would like to tell you that people are much more willing to accept the privileges provided for them by our system than their duties vis-a-vis the state. People identify themselves with the state in the areas that provide advantages for them but seem to forget that they have to earn that which they want to share.

Pawel Kaminski, Central Committee member and senior forestry steward in the Radomsko Forestry Administration in Piotrkow Voivodship:

The party must immediately assume the role of the guardian of the inviolability of elected bodies' powers, all the more so in view of the fact that many people's councils, especially those at the gmina level, are reluctant to independently and fully use their power. This reluctance is a most alarming feature.

The reason for this state of affairs is not a bad or casual composition of these people's councils. The reason for this should be sought in the political and moral atmosphere of gminas and small towns, in which all the significant institutions -- the gmina administration, the gmina cooperative, the branch of a bank, and, as it unfortunately happens at times, the gmina party committee, are greatly interested in ensuring that no one watches their activities and interferes in their decisions. Yet it is on these institutions that people's councillors depend as citizens, inhabitants, and workers. The result is what one of our comrades, a Central Committee member and farmer, said at one time that "it is the storage man and the fellow in charge of the gmina weights who govern the village."

Unless we are able, no later than by the end of this year, to ensure that the elected bodies regain their proper status throughout the country, time will be merciless in demolishing the letter and spirit of the people's councils act and of the process of democratizing our government.

Ignacy Drabik, Central Committee secretary and senior foreman in the Predom-Mesko metallurgical plant in Skarzysko-Kamienna, Kielce Voivodship:

We party members cannot come to terms with the fact that unskilled people are able to swindle us of our money, which we earn with such difficulty, because they have connections and are cunning. They swindle us of our money to get rich and not to meet the most urgent social needs.

The working people support all consistent antiprofiteering and other measures aimed at eliminating evil features from our life and at strengthening law and order. The working people are waiting for further results from these measures.

The law should be adapted to the true situation and needs of the people's state. The working people take the view that there is still much to be done to improve the sector of law, order, and social justice. One problem to be solved is smuggling activities and illegal trade. The present initial efforts to improve organizational structures and the performance of the state administration should also help strengthen the state. We think that we have too many organizational units and too much manpower in administration. For example, we have noted excessive employment in various control organizations. The working people are mot critical of the excessive employment in administration in the face of manpower shortages in units that produce our national income.

Jozef Zyto, prosecutor general of the PPR:

The complete and consistent implementation of the principles of the socialist rule of law is one of the elements that determine the strength of the socialist state and deepen the people's confidence in its bodies and institutions.

The increase in criminality, a characteristic feature of crisis situations, is an after effect of the period of anarchy and disarray in our country. The present practice is proving that we are still reaping the harvest of the past period. This especially unpleasant harvest is evidenced by a still high degree of threats posed by common crimes, bribery, profiteering, exploitation of our economic difficulties in order to make illegal fortunes, bad management, waste, negligent treatment of public property, and large-scale thefts of this property.

The prosecuting organs continue to actively participate in implementing the party's line of agreement and struggle. We are waging the struggle against the adversaries of socialism and against criminals, and the struggle for agreement with those who have been influenced by alien demagogy but who are not potential enemies of socialism.

Cesary Droszcz, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Polish Students Union:

Since I am active in student communities I feel obliged to say a few words about self-government and the rule of law in university-type schools. Although in most such shools the elections of authorities were correct, the question about the party's influence on the cadre policy in state administration, including rectors and deans, amounts to the question of whether we really ensure that the young intellectuals can enjoy a process of education of upbringing consistent with the ideals of socialism.

The idea of self-government is understood in a rather strange way in some universities, especially those in Warsaw, Poznan, and Krakow. Student self-government bodies are being exploited in these schools to set up organizations that oppose the socialist youth movement.

For example, the senate of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan has deprived the Polish Students Union of a club and transferred it to the students self-government body in defiance of the clear stand on this issue by the minister of science, higher education, and technology and by the Poznan PZPR Committee. Such actions not only intensify antagonisms among groups of students in the same university, but also create a feeling of helplessness among the functionaries of my organization, which even the law fail to protect.

More Speeches Reported

AU041825 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 84 pp 4-6

[Roundup of "abridged" speeches made from the floor of the 26-27 October 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw; date of speeches not given]

[Excerpts] Comrade Zenon Czech, first secretary of the Przemysl Voivodship PZPR Committee:

The Central Committee's dealing with the subject of the state should also serve to give answers to certain theoretical issues. The problem of class and of a class approach toward the problems of the state, society, milieus, individuals, and the authorities was silenced during certain periods. In the name of unity or accord, these concepts began to disappear from our political dictionary in certain periods, and did not appear in propaganda and in educational programs. Consequently they also disappeared from the consciousness of the masses. As long as there are classes, there is still a class struggle on a domestic and international scale.

Our party must have a decisive influence on the state, on the work of its bodies, and on the people who represent this state. This must be said clearly, because there are still many examples of comparing the party with the state and the state with the party, and identifying the authorities with the party. Those who are voicing various misleading theories about the party and its role, the kind of theories presented recently and still being presented by "healers" of the fatherland, have always tried to cover up their true class countenance. We can remember how their programs carelessly contained ideas about distributing the land of state farms to private entrepreneurs, about social justice, the strike weapon, and second Japan, all next to each other.

Comrade Jerzy Kowalski, Warsaw University professor:

In Poland we are faced with parallel phenomena: reform of the political and the economic system. This broad complex of affairs will demand much effort from all party members over the next several or dozen or so years if they are to become a viable social feature.

The development of self-management bodies is the most important social change, containing a synthesis of socialist revolution and of society's socialist reconstruction. The act of nationalization was an important political and legal prerequisite for this change. However, socialist self-management means that working people take matters into their own hands. This is, after all, the intended social goal of the socialist revolution and of proletarian dictatorship. There can be no differences in opinion in our party on this issue. He who fails to understand this does not understand the meaning of socialist revolution.

Comrade Wieslaw Bielas, Central Committee member and mechanic in the heavy goods vehicle plant in Starachowice, Kielce Voivodship:

Party aktivs and members often ask us about that part of the party apparatus that has the duty to propagate the values of socialism and educate society, especially young people, in the spirit of socialism. I have in mind the entire educational and cultural system and the people employed in this sphere and paid by society. It there are individuals for whom the word socialism is said with great difficulty, then they should change their occupation and have their places taken by people who are with the workers class, the peasants, and the working intelligentsia. Our children must not be brought up against our state and its system. The authorities, especially the local authorities, are not giving this problem enough attention. They do not know how to deal with it, believing it is outside their scope because party organizations deal with it.

We fully support the description of relations between the church and state contained in the Politburo's report as the only correct version. There can be no other. I only wish to draw attention to the fact that at a time when there are great difficulties with construction, especially housing construction, and when there is a shortage of places in hospitals, schools, welfare homes, and so on, a great number of churches and comfortable priests' homes are being built. Can we afford this and do the needs of believers dictate the extent of these? Some people will say that the church builds out of its own funds, but workers say that that is only partly true. The building materials come from state production, and we have to explain that the needs of state and cooperative construction cannot be met because there is a shortage of these materials.

Comrade Antonoi Czubinski, professor at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan:

I have the impression that in spite of everything, the [Politburo] report and most of the plenary speeches are too optimistic. One can say: If things are so good, then why is it so bad?

The key issue is strengthening the socialist state, winning people over for it, and seeking the causes of some people's dissatisfaction. I have the impression that we want to do some things to too quickly and that the vanguard is detaching itself from the masses too much.

We have a very beautiful theory and a multitude of interesting resolutions and laws. However, people are waiting for more concrete undertakings and for some sort of better organization. I also wish to recall the wonderful saying of Karl Marx who, at a time when discussion on a program was going on inside the German Social Democratic Party, said that every real step forward is more important than a dozen programs.

Comrade Jozef Rekowski, Central Committee member and private farmer from the village of Bladzikowo, Gdansk Voivodship:

The development of self-management bodies became an important part of the renewal process after August 1980. The place of self-management bodies in the state and the extent of their powers and duties were legally defined. However, even though the law gives self-management bodies great importance, the law alone will change nothing unless dedicated people involve themselves in self-management activity. The self-management bodies need a greater number of more dedicated aktivs and greater interest from citizens.

The encouragement and influence of party members and organizations on the self-management bodies are often unsatisfactory. Some enterprise managers regard them with great caution. There is insufficient legal knowledge about the way these bodies function. Their influence on improving management is inadequate. For example, one workers council I know of failed to discuss economic issues at every one of its nine meetings, even when the bank was doubting whether it should provide the enterprise with any more funds.

Comrade Jacek Trojanek, deputy chairman of the Central Auditing Commission and dean of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan:

Everyday practice shows that the monopoly of a socialist enterprise does not always act in the interests of society. Many reports following the implementation of controls, and many government and Sejm documents assessing the implementation of economic reform say that in many cases enterprises have taken advantage of their powers in a way that does not conform to social intentions and goals. One can mention the misuse of the right to fix prices and the alarming reduction in the quality of many products and services. The parochialism on a factory or industrial-branch scale, which accompanies having power over the market and disrupts the economy, and which is expressed by a desire to gain advantages for a given group at the expense of the remainder of society, also arouses social disapproval.

The problem of reconciling the independence and interests of enterprises with the interests of society cannot be regarded as a type of problem where one tries to mix fire and water, in other words, an insoluble problem. I believe more effective action in this sphere is required from the central economy-steering apparatus than previously. This action cannot be regarded as a coup against the basic principles of the economic reform and the legally guaranteed independence and self-management of enterprises. The abovementioned practices do not encourage the reform, but hinder it.

I would like to clearly stress that an important way of preventing socially unfavorable distortions to market mechanisms should also be a clear, state antimonoply policy. That is why it is necessary to firmly speed up the preparation of a law to counteract monopolist practices.

There is also an urgent need to create a code of ethics for enterprises, a code sensitive to society's needs. There is an urgent need for science to create its own code of ethics. The view that the words ethics and morality do not belong to the economic vocabulary should be rejected. Maybe that is how it is in other kinds of economies, but the sense and purpose of socialism cannot be regarded merely as the production of greater quantities of goods and greater productivity.

Comrade W. Jaruzelski: I think we would all like to take advantage of the fact that Comrade Trojanek is a scholar in Poznan University. We ask him if he would be so kind as to describe the situation at this university in a few words.

Comrade J. Trojanek: The political situation inside the Poznan Adam Mickiewicz University is very complex. Within the framework of the present law on higher education, the opposition has gained control over various university structures both on a university and faculty scale. The party has no chance of exercising its leadership role in accordance with the requirements of the statute. Despite the considerable energy of the party university committee, the activity of party member is decreasing.

Further Speeches

AU051510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Nov 84 p 4

[PAP roundup of speeches "submitted to the protocol" from the floor of the 26-27 October 17th PZPR Plenum in Warsaw; dates of speeches not given]

[Excerpts] Jan Witt, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR committee inside the "Jaworzno" coal mine in Jaworzno, Katowice Voivodship:

As a ruling party, we are trying to regain social confidence. However, it sometimes happens that we take a step forward and then, in people's opinion, go back two steps and more. What can we do to make the process of making our decisions credible continuous? We must speak honestly with society and not make decisions according to the principle that somehow things will work out. Making a decision or adopting a resolution must be preceded by an accurate anaylsis of the state's possibilities and must take into consideration the situation and moods of working people. During meetings workers often ask whether it really is so difficult to plan and foresee something that must be implemented within 1 month or 1 year. That was recently the case with the rise in the prices of automobiles.

As a result of various decisions or of a failure to perform them, we often encounter the view that decisions do not always conform to reality. The party shapes the principles of social justice, but when implementing them it must take into account the views of those who directly produce the national wealth, and must base itself on the opinion of this field. Emerging from the crisis depends on intelligent party tactics based on the principles of proletarian dictatorship, according to current needs and based on a concern for working people.

Jozef Zimnicki, Central Committee member and engineer in the "Bobrek" metallurgical plant in Bytom, Katowice Voivodship:

When working to strengthen the state, the party must consider the need to raise its own authority and prestige among society and increase its strength. Although the worst is behind us, the party's convalescent period is lasting too long in my opinion. For example, in several departments in my factory there is still a low turnout at training meetings and activities, insufficient energy from party members, low prestige of many party members in the eyes of nonparty people, low prestige of aktivs in the eyes of the factory administration, and not enough opposition toward ideologically hostile or otherwise hostile views. Neither is the combating of these phenomena encouraged by objective factors such as the slow rate of improvement in the economic situation, inflation and the rise of living costs, and the (not 'to') continuation of wait-and-see attitudes, frustration, and passiveness among a part of society.

Stanislaw Lowicki, Central Committee member and technician from Katowice:

We cannot afford to tolerate some judges' continuing lack of determination and firmness in dealing with persons who squander public property and violate the security of the state and citizens. I believe the principle ought to be introduced whereby the degree of the punishment must match the extent of the damage caused to public property. This will conform to the justified opinions of the workers class, which demands that harsh sanctions primarily hit the great scandalmongers and thieves.

Our party, struggling for the political unity of the workers class for the sake of Poland, has guaranteed freedom of conscience. The clergy must guide itself by the laws of our state, a socialist state, because they are living in such a state and owe it a lot. Therefore the clergy must adopt a fully loyal attitude toward the authorities and laws of the socialist state. Unfortunately that is not always how it is.

Some cadres say that there are no enemies in our country. This is not true. The adversary has braced himself and is waiting for us to make a slip, and uses every such slip against the party and socialist system. Those who have fallen asleep and say that the enemy has been wiped out are deceiving themselves and others, and thus undermining the combat readiness of the workers class.

This readiness must be raised during our party's daily work, especially today at a time when the United States, under the administration of President Reagan in the battle against the socialist system, has unleashed all the resources of cold war. Although the American Administration's policy toward Poland has gone bankrupt, its wheels continue to turn. Such adherents of "democracy" as Lipski, Kuron, Michnik, Mozulski, Bujak [Solidarity activists], and others cannot be our brothers and the brothers of the workers class, even if they regard themselves as the "healers" of socialism in the name of the workers.

We should have no mercy for the enemies. The act of mercy which the amnesty constituted has not influenced these people positively. They are still continuing their hostile activity against the party, government, socialist system, and the alliance with the Soviet Union. We cannot lay down our arms as long as the battle against the domestic reaction is not finished.

17TH PLENUM RESOLUTION ON PARTY TASKS PUBLISHED

AU051428 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Resolution adopted by the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum: "The Party's Tasks in Strengthening the State; Developing Socialist Democracy; and Perpetuating Law, Order, and Social Discipline"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee approves the assessments contained in the Politburo's theses and report and in the Central Committee first secretary's speech at the 17th plenum. It recognizes these and the conclusions of the floor discussion as the guideline for party activity in strengthening the state; developing socialist democracy; and perpetuating law, order, and social discipline. Formulating the party's tasks in this sphere, the Central Committee refers to the 40 years of experiences of socialist statehood. The priceless souce of these experiences is the entire progressive tradition of struggle to achieve an independent Polish state, a state that is just to all working people, contained within secure borders, active in the defense of peace, and guaranteeing internal order and tolerance of views. These experiences and traditions are being developed by the people's state in which, through the collective effort of working people in cities and villages, we have built the socioeconomic foundations for a system of social justice and have guaranteed a sovereign and secure existence for the nation.

The conclusions stemming from the experiences of the past 40 years confirm the fact that our state's strength is inseparably connected with the development of people's authority, enhancing socialist democracy, closely observing laws, performing duties, and strengthening order and social discipline. This is the stance of our party's ninth extraordinary congress.

We have already been implementing the congress' resolutions for over 3 years, following the line of socialist renewal -- a line of accord, struggle and reforms. We strongly confirm our faith in this line by strengthening the party's unity. We express a firm desire to continue this line, aware that complete victory depends on broader influence by the party on working people and on social support for the PZPR program.

The PPR, a socialist state, is the broadest organization of Poles and the main forum for fulfilling national interests. At the same time it plays an important function in proletarian dictatorship and guarantees the political hegemony of the workers class, which is being fulfilled through an alliance with the peasants and intelligentsia. This state bars the road for opponents of the system and combats everything that goes against the socialist principles of life, justice, social calm, and legal order.

The PZPR, the leading force of society, fulfills a leadership role in the state. It aims to constantly increase the strength of the state, enhance its democratic nature, strengthen law and order within it, and harmoniously develop its economic, social, cultural, and defense functions. The Central Committee regards the following as the chief tasks serving the above purpose:

-- strengthening the state's class nature and fulfilling the workers' ideals of social justice;

-- broadening people's authority, increasing working people's influence on the course of public affairs, and developing citizens' energy and discipline expressed in the good performance of workers and social duties;

-- strengthening and improving the coalitional method of exercising authority jointly with the ZSL and SD, with the broad participation of nonparty people, including progressive lay Catholic and Christian groups;

-- consistently implementing socioeconomic policy and economic reform to overcome the present difficulties, reestablish the prerequisites for the country's further development, and better satisfy the needs of working people;

-- shaping patriotic and internationalist attitudes and a high political-legal culture, propagating objective historical and economic knowledge, establishing a feeling of coresponsibility for the affairs of the state and combating opposition to social authority;

-- waging a relentless and consistent struggle against the antisocialist forces which harm the people's state, its worker-peasant and class nature, and Poland's security and international position;

-- increasing the efficiency of action of state bodies, strengthening their ties with society, and effectively and relentlessly combating all signs of voluntarism, arrogance, lawlessness, and bureaucratism;

-- strengthening the country's defense capability, in which the chief tasks are performed by the Polish People's Army, which is educated in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, and mindful of its moral-political cohesion and combat readiness;

-- strengthening the alliance with the Soviet Union and our country's position in the socialist community, acting for the sake of peaceful coexistence, opposing attempts to undermine the territorial and political reality of Europe based on the Yalta and Potsdam treaties, and combating imperialist diktat and attempts to interfere in People's Poland's domestic affairs.

I.

One of the basic political duties of the party in the socialist state is to strengthen the political positions of representative bodies of authority, consolidate their superiority over the administrative apparatus, and constantly increase working people's participation in government.

1. The Central Committee supports and places an obligation on party members to act to strengthen the legislative and control functions of the PPR Sejm as the representative body of state authority, and also to spread the practice of availing oneself of public opinion in forming and assessing legal documents.

The Central Committee declares that legal solutions should be modified if necessary from the point of view of protecting society's interests and strengthening the socialist principles of coexistence, using the assessments of public opinion. The Central Committee is in favor of adopting a law on the Constitutional Tribunal in accordance with the amendment to the PPR Constitution.

2. It is the duty of party organizations and committees to act to strengthen the newly elected people's councils as the real managers of their respective territories, help them to perform their election programs, develop joint activity with other social elements, and create favorable conditions for taking advantage of the powers laid down by the law on people's councils and territorial sefl-management bodies.

The Central Committee obligates party cells to improve their work with teams of PZPR people's councillors and render assistance to all councillors, especially young ones.

3. The Central Committee imposes a duty on party members inside the people's councils and in the state and economic administration, as well as inside the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], to increase the role and energy of self-management bodies of urban and rural inhabitants. In connection with the election of these bodies, the duty of party members is to take part in formulating feasible programs of action and bring about the election of energetic and socially sensitive citizens.

4. Support and initiatives from party organizations are required for the further development of PRON, for accord between people with different motivations and views who accept the constitutional goals and principles of socialist Poland, and for integrating local milieus and the whole of society. The duty of party and PRON members is to propagate and spread initiatives which liberate social energy, including the performance of the national social pledges for aiding schools. It is also a duty to broaden joint activity between PRON on the one side and the Sejm Presidium, deputies teams, State Council, people's councils, PPR Government, and local bodies of administration on the other.

5. Central Committee obligates party organizations to support trade union initiatives connected with the defense of workers' interests; use the legal powers of trade unions in the shaping, implementation, and control of state social policy; encourage a proper approach toward work; and increase joint responsibility for the economic and educational effects of activity by enterprises.

Developing the role of workers self-management bodies as a form of socialist democracy and an important part of the economic reform gives party members the duty to influence the activity of these bodies in such a way that it serves to coordinate the interests of workers collectives with general social goals.

The party's influence on the work of the trade unions and workers self-management bodies, and on the development of other forms of workers activity, depends on the energy of PZPR members inside the above organizations and on the programmatic initiatives of factory party organizations.

6. It is the entire party's duty to ideologically inspire and politically support the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the Rural Youth Union, Polish Scouts Union, and Polish Students Union in their work, which is designed to prepare the young generation to take part in the life of the country. It is also the party's duty to help the above organizations seek new ways of ideological-educational influence on young people.

7. The Central Committee obligates PZPR members, organizations, and committees to undertake action serving the development of associations as important forums of working people's participation in solving various problems in the life of the country.

8. In accordance with the stance of the ninth congress, holding consultations on state decisions with working people and various professional groups is becoming a permanent feature of the system of government and socialist political culture. The task of party members is to take active part in these consultations, defend the interests stemming from the needs of society and from the PZPR program during these consultations, oppose parochialism and short-sightedness, and creatively coordinate the aspirations of party milieus with general social goals.

The Central Committee favors continuing work on the law on consultations.

II.

An administration or executive apparatus that is efficient, competent, disciplined, exacting, respected, and trusted by the people is a crucial condition for the state's strength and authority. The standards of the work performed by the administration and its attitude toward citizens are of crucial significance for the people's evaluation of government and for the state's ties with society.

1. The Central Committee approves of the efforts aimed at improving state administration and its organizational structure, at rationalizing employment at administrative posts, and at raising the ideological and professional standards of employees. The Central Committee recommends that this work be continued. Party organizations operating in administrative echelons are instructed to actively and creatively participate in that work.

2. Strengthening the authority of the people who reliably discharge their duties in state and economic administration, the party will resolutely react to cases of inability, wastefulness, neglect of duties, violations of regulations, offenses against the norms of socialist morality, and tolerance of such features.

3. The Central Committee instructs the party members in charge of work in public service institutions and all PZPR bodies and committees active in these institutions to resolutely combat negligence, tardiness, indifference, unreliability, and other negative features that strike at the citizens' basic right to have their daily problems and needs settled in an efficient, competent, and friendly way.

4. The Central Committee stresses that party organizations and cells share responsibility for consistently implementing the principles of cadre policy designed to raise the moral, political, and professional standards of the cadres employed by state and economic administration, expand the social base of the recruitment of cadres, and attract young people distinguished by their competence and sociopolitical maturity to join the base reserve.

Regarding effective control checks as some of the main tools with which to fight for strengthening the socialist state, the Central Committee approves the Politburo resolution "On Party Activities To Increase the Effectiveness of Control," adopted on 16 October 1984, that obligates party members to share in implementing this control.

Efforts to expand the social base of control activities are real proof of efforts to strengthen socialist democracy and are an expression of our society's responsibilities for the national good.

Having studied the results of consultations concerning the establishment of worker-peasant inspection teams and having studied the initial results of the activities of the experimental inspection teams, the Central Committee recommends the formulation and publication of a report on this question and the submission of the final conclusions to it.

III.

The Central Committee confirms the party's unshakable commitment to the struggle for the rule of law and for complete respect for the laws in all spheres of life. This is the duty of every citizen and of government bodies, institutions, and social organizations. The party will consistently observe the principle that there is only one legal system and that it is binding in the same way on everyone. No one will be able to violate this principle with impunity.

Noting the progress achieved by the Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, and stressing the importance of this committee's activities, the Central Committee regards as most necessary the continuation of the measures that help consolidate the rule of law and social order and discipline.

Stressing the need for more increasingly more effective efforts to combat profiterring and other forms of activities that create unjustified riches and promote clique-mongering, corruption, economic crimes, and offenses against public property, the Central Committee deems it necessary to update the necessary regulations with an eye on tightening penal sanctions against crimes that harm the economic interests of the state and the people.

The Central Committee is in favor of:

-- conducting efficient and energetic investigations and trials, increasing the severity of fines, rapidly and consistently fulfilling civil legal responsibility for activities in conflict with social interest;

-- increasing the social factor in executing the laws, increasing the authority of lay assessors, expanding the powers of the collegial lay courts, and more effectively informing the public about criminal phenomena and facts and about the punishment for them;

-- consistently punishing the people who are guilty of negligence in their supervising duties;

-- continuing and improving the measures of prevention and discipline, especially in sectors of the economy such as production, cooperation, quality control, trade, services, construction, the communal economy, and communications, strengthening the control powers of prosecutors and courts to see whether the laws are observed, and increasing the share of common people in these activities;

-- consistently implementing the acts on educating people in sobriety, on preventing alcoholism, on acting against those who shirk work, and on preventing moral corruption of juveniles.

The Central Committee states that, in order to increase the effectiveness of struggle against criminality, pathological phenomena, and amassing illegal riches, it is necessary to intensify the analyses of the conditions, extent, structure, and development of threats to the laws and social order and discipline and to draw up a report in this connection.

This report should be discussed by the public and then should be used by the government as a basis for a program to combat pathology and crime and to improve penal, resocialization, and postpenitentiary policy.

The Central Committee appeals to all working people, trade unions, workers self-managements bodies, and social organizaitons to resolutely commit themselves to the struggle for the rule of law, to strengthen the legal system, to observe the socialist norms of state performance and the principles of community life, and to improve social and civic discipline.

IV.

Elections to the PPR Sejm, which will be held next year, require the drawing up of a new election law and a programmatic election platform. The Central Committee expresses the conviction that efforts to continue and consolidate the line of agreement, struggle, and socialist reforms should constitute the foundation of such a platform of national agreement.

The election campaign and the act of voting should help mobilize all patriotic forces in militant activities in favor of strengthening the socialist state, developing people's rule, and intensifying the rule of law, social order, and civic discipline. This political campaign will be aimed at also winning over for common goals those people who still do not know where they are, who are not aware of the need to be active, and who remain on the sidelines. The campaign will also provide for resolute action against the antisocialist trends and activities that threaten the state and the people.

The Central Committee instructs all party organizations and cells to implement the tasks resulting from this resolution.

PZPR RESOLUTION ON BETTER CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS

PM051625 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 84 p 1

["Resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on Party Activities for Enhancing Control Effectiveness," issued 16 October 1984 in Warsaw]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, implementing the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution and guided by the need to increase management efficiency and to improve work organization and decisionmaking processes, has carried out an evaluation of all aspects of the functioning of the system of control within the state.

The Politburo underscores the significance of cntrol as an inseparable function of management and administration, as a weapon in the struggle against evils, and at the same time as a way to manifest and disseminate positive experiences. It should provide credible information on the state of the economy and administration and prevent undesirable phenomena.

In consideration of public views, and in particular of the need to more rapidly overcome economic difficulties and resolutely combat mismanagement, unjustified and in particular dishonest enrichment, speculation, waste, cliquishness, bribery, arrogance, abuse of social welfare entitlements, parasitism, fraud, theft, and other negative phenomena, the Politiburo instructs all party organizations and echelons to continuously expand the social front in the struggle for the observance of social justice and for good management and legal order. No institution or organization, no level of administration, nobody, irrespective of the post he holds, should be beyond the reach of social control and assessment.

It is the party's obligation to lead in the struggle against all manifestations of evil. The party will therefore reinforce the status of control within the state, utilize to a large extent its results in its political activity, and resolutely assist in the execution of postcontrol recommendations and stipulations.

To raise the effectiveness of control activities it is necessary to ensure adequate insight, correctness, and objectivity of control findings, but above all to pay attention to the full implementation of the recommendations and stipulations at the relevant level. At the moment the utilization of the results of inspections by the managements of inspected units and also those who supervise them, is frequently lacking in scrupulousness and consistency.

In the event that incompetent management, poor economy, neglect and waste, and activities at variance with legal regulations or the public interest are exposed, the inspecting body should recommend rigorous sanctions and ensure the consistent enforcement of personal responsibility.

Social control is a singularly important link in the control system. Increasing its activeness is a matter of great importance. It is the duty of party members to activate and reinforce social control and to participate as actively as they can in its work.

The Politburo values highly the efforts of social activists who take part in many control operations aimed at combating speculation and other pathological phenomena. The work of this aktiv meets with deserved recognition. This creates a favorable atmosphere for appointing a worker-peasant inspectorate which, properly placed within the whole system of control within the state, will contribute to a more profound socialization and enhanced effectiveness of the entire system. It should not be subordinate to state or economic administration bodies, nor should it replace those bodies in the realization of their tasks. It should, however, have a wide range of competence and extensive opportunities for action. It is necessary to create appropriate conditions in which it can take advantage of skilled support proffered by professional inspection.

In response to the need to raise control effectiveness and to the voice of public opinion, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo:

1. appeals to all party organizations and echelons, to all party members, to create -- in compliance with the statutory duty to work toward enhancing good management as well as productivity and work standards and discipline -- an atmosphere conducive to control effectiveness and full utilization of inspection findings. The party should take particular care to staff professional and social inspection with people of high moral standing who enjoy prestige in their circles;

2. obliges primary party organizations in socialized economy units to take continuous care to ensure correct functioning of the system of internal control, official supervision and, in particular, efficient decisionmaking, which fosters rationalization. Particular obligations in this respect fall upon those in positions of immediate supervisory capacity at all organizational levels;

3. obliges all party members at units of socialized economy subjected to inspection to assist the inspection bodies in locating economic reserves, indicating possibilities for improving work organization, and preventing waste and mismanagement. Party members should take the lead in eliminating the discovered negligence and malfeasance, preventing recurrence of irregularities, and eradicating the causes of unfavorable phenomena;

4. obliges primary party organizatiqns at institutions, enterprises, and cooperatives in which inspections have been carried out to acquaint party members immediately with inspection results and to enter into cooperation with managements so as to accelerate the elimination of the discovered negligence.

Party members employed in the managements of those units, in administration, in supervisory services, and also in association and self-management links should, upon completion of inspection, be given individual, concrete party tasks connected with the realization of postinspection stipulations and recommendations. In each instance where the results of the inspections are ignored, or the conclusions arising from them are carried out in a superficial, inadequate way, administrative and party sanctions should be applied;

5. deems it advisable to present work forces with inspection findings, especially with the aim of exposing and eliminating the causes of unfavorable phenomena stemming from work enterprises, including those which arise in their own environment and through their own fault;

6. recommends that works committees and party organizations at ministries, central and voivodship offices, cooerative associations, and also professional control bodies analyze the effectiveness of control and influence the perfecting of the forms and methods of preparing and carrying it out;

7. obliges party echelons at all levels:

-- to fully realize their statutory control function and to exercise political supervision over the activity of professional and social inspection;

-- to bring to the attention of inspection bodies the phenomena which are the object of public criticism in the given locality, including those indicated in citizens' complaints and letters;

-- to conduct more frequent analyses of the results of inspections carried out by professional and social bodies at executive sessions, and in cases of comprehensive inspections, at plenary sessions of echelons;

-- to take into account the results of inspections when assessing the functioning of enterprises, offices, and their management personnel; to counteract attempts to shield persons responsible for the discovered irregularities, and in particular, to excuse them by citing allegedly objective circumstances;

-- to engage in continuous work with party groups active within people's councils, employees' self-management bodies, territorial self-management bodies, trade unions, and cooperative associations, to ensure that these bodies fully utilize the controlling powers to which they are entitled;

-- to recommend reinspection for the purpose of monitoring the realization of recommendations, particularly in the case of the persistence of the same unfavorable phenomena.

The Politburo asks the Central Auditing Commission and the Central Party Control Commission to undertake appropriate activity with the aim of enhancing control effectiveness within the party.

Perfecting the system of control within the state requires the cooperation of all state and social bodies.

The Politburo expresses its conviction that:

-- people's councils, their presidiums and commissions, and territorial self-management bodies will fully implement their control functions;

-- employees' councils and self-management bodies of work forces at state enterprises, having extensive control powers, will take advantage of those powers more frequently and more fully, particularly with the aim of improving management efficiency;

-- the exercise of control and the realization of postinspection recommendations in cooperative organizations and units will be marked by definite improvement;

-- trade unions will be more active than before in their cooperation in the elimination of phenomena that restrict the possibilities of improving work forces' working and living conditions.

The Politburo deems it imperative to improve the coordination of the work of different control bodies. It is essential to continue to perfect the functioning of all professional control bodies.

The Politburo expresses its conviction that all links in the system of socialist democracy will contribute their effort to achieve higher efficiency and effectiveness in the system of control within the state.

The Politburo asks citizens to lend active support to the party's efforts aimed at strengthening the system of supervision and control, enhancing the effectiveness of management, and reinforcing legality, and through all these, improving the population's living conditions and the country's successful development.

The Politburo will carry out periodic assessments of the implementation of this reolution.

PZPR Central Committee Politburo

Warsaw, 16 October 1984

MESSNER 6 NOV SPEECH MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY

LD062321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1555 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Speech by Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy premier of the Polish People's Republic, at the "solemn concert" in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture on 6 November, the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed assembly: The Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] inaugurated a new chapter in the history of humanity. The victory of the socialist revolution created the conditions for the formation of the first state of workers and peasants and for the construction of a new sociopolitical and economic system founded upon the ideals of freedom and justice.

The October victory had been preceded by years of difficult struggle. The working class gradually drew the correct conclusions from the defeats which its earlier revolutionary outbursts suffered. The strategy and tactics of the proletarian revolution worked out by Lenin passed the test.

The work of Lenin and of the Russian working class mapped out the direction of the world proletariat and aroused the ambitions and aspirations of the progressive social and political movements.

The GOSR was not just another episode in the long history of struggle for social liberation. Contrary to the expectations and predictions of the capitalist states, the young Soviet authorities lasted and became ever stronger. In the course of the struggle against counterrevolution through years of civil war and war against intervening forces, the Soviet state was hammered out, a state which, over the more than 60 years of its existence, has refuted the thesis propounded by the enemies of our system to the effect that socialism was a passing phenomenon.

Acting in extraordinarily difficult conditions, the Soviet communists were able to mobilize the working people to implement the program of the party and to bring about, after a short span of history, a new social order. The ability to integrate society fully into the party program and to mold and properly utilize social activity to perform complex and wide-ranging tasks of socialist construction were manifestations of a process whose nature and scale were unprecedented. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, socialist industrialization and collectivization were carried out. These created the foundations for the rapid economic development of the land of the Soviets.

Soviet people have transformed their country into a world economic power and a leading socialist power, which at the moment of extreme danger decided the victory over Hitlerite fascism, and then, despite collosal human and material loses, was able to rebuild its economy and to increase the rate of its development.

The achievements and experience of the CPSU in the consolidation of the community, constituted, and continue to constitute, the source of inspiration for the Polish communists by allowing them, on the threshold of passing 4 decades since the war, to lift the country from wartime destruction and to realize socialist system transformations. Also today, after years of difficult experience, we are fully aware that, in integrating and activating the community around the program of the party, one must see the main factors for overcoming crisis, consolidating economic potential, and liquidating seats of social conflicts to ensure the strength of the people and the state.

Esteemed comrades, the economic, scientific and technical, and military power of the USSR ensures the Soviet people and the states of socialist community security and life in peace. The defensive power of the land of the Soviets is the main and decisive factor in maintaining world peace. Readiness to defend the achievements of socialism is being accompanied by the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the entire community of socialist states, a policy which has, for nearly 40 years kept humanity out of a new world war, whose possible results are incalculable.

The beginning of the current decade saw considerable worldwide intensification of conflicts. The policy of detente and peaceful coexistence, so important for a peaceful order in the world, has been renounced by imperialism. The desire to violate the principle of strategic equilibrium and to change the correlation of forces began to take its place more and more often. Never has the feeling of uncertainty, the feeling that security is threatened, been so great and widespread among nations during the whole post-war development of the current international situation. The threat of nuclear conflict is becoming real.

The Washington administration, which pursues its policies from positions of strength, and some NATO countries which dance to its tune have opened up a new and dangerous stage in the arms race. The threat to our security and to world peace has been multiplied. That is why we support, with all the emphasis at our disposal, the Soviet demands to return to the status quo which had been reached before the new nuclear arms were deployedin West Europe, as well as the other peace initiatives of the USSR. Their implementation is the sole guarantee of removing the threat of war and of creating the conditions in which the peoples of the world can live in peace. Socialist Poland has invariably taken part in creating an atmosphere of detente. It has repeatedly put forward proposals with one aim: peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Let me recall just some of these initiatives: the process of setting up nuclear-free zones; education of nations in the spirit of peace; and the most recent proposal concerning confidence-building measures in international economic relations.

The essence of imperialism is also manifested in the current stage in questioning the postwar political and territorial realities in Europe, sealed in the historic agreements signed in Yalta and Potsdam and confirmed in the CSCE Final Act. We are certain that we are not alone in facing the imperialist threats, including the ever-more strident demands voiced by the forces of revanchism and militarism. During its history of many centuries our nation was compelled to fight against German expansionism and Prussian chauvinism and aggression.

Since the closing days of World War II when the foundations of the postwar order in Europe took shape, the Soviet Union has on many occasions displayed its resolute support for the just national aspirations of the Poles and for the establishment of our security and national existence within the ancient, jointly won borders. Our security and the defense of our raison d'etat also enjoy the support and international solidarity of all the socialist allies.

Estemmed assembly, the idea of October and the victory of the proletarian revolution on Russian soil exerted a decisive influence on molding the successful fortunes of the Polish people and state. The revolutionary achievement has been the hope and strength of the Polish cause since the very beginning. It has fulfilled this role during all the painful moments of contemporary history. This truth was deeply confirmed by the events that occurred on the threshold of the rebirth of the Polish state. Neither an alignment with the central states nor one with the then coalition states could bestow liberty on our people. Also, one could not expect independence to be bestowed by the partitioning powers. The fundamental factor in the recover of independence was to be the victorious GOSR and the principled stance of the Soviet authorities regarding the issue of national self-determination. The Russian people, Lenin stated, the workers and peasants, do not wish to keep and will not keep any non-Russian people within Russia's borders by force. In consistent line with this, the Russian Government condemned and abrogated the treaties of partition. The revolution's leaders' words -- Poland's freedom is impossible without Russia's freedom -- have proved emphatically correct. The role played by the GOSR in Poland's cause has confirmed in full the correctness of Lenin's view that only a joint struggle by the Russian and Polish working class, based upon the principles of proletarian internationalism, could yield national and social liberation. [applause]

We are proud, and will always be so, of the part played by tens of thousands of Poles in the struggle for the victory and implementation of the October idea. Many of these also played an outstanding role in the creation and consolidation of the world's first state of workers and peasants. The whole progressive tradition of struggle for an independent Polish state which would be just toward all working people became interwoven with this state. It underlay the recovery of independence once again following World War II.

The Soviet Army, the main force in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, together with the Polish People's Army, by their armed deeds, created the conditions for the reconstruction of a democratic Polish state. The Polish-Soviet alliance, borne in the fire of the common struggle against Hitlerite fascism, has become the basis for our postwar development and security. Thanks to it we have made essential social, economic, and political transformations by creating a state which has become the most important tool in the power of the working class. This confirms Lenin's thesis that only a revolution that can defend itself can become victorious.

The value of the state and its significance for the defense of social and political achievements of the working class, peasants, and the intelligentsia is best shown in moments of danger. The history of 40 years of socialist construction in our country demonstrates that when internal and external enemies wanted to divert the country from the road of socialism, it always struck at the foundations of socialist state. It was a similar story in the difficult years 1980 and 1981. Political opponents consistently aimed at causing the disentigration of the state by attacking its basic structures, by weakening the successful operation of state organs, and by destablizing the economy and social life. Stopping these trends saved the country from disaster and created real bases for indispensable reforms, for the consolidation of the state, and for the development of socialist democracy. Those facts have been fully verified in the recent debates of the 17th plenum of our party's Central Committee.

The resolution adopted at the plenum says, among other things: The socialist state, the PPR, is the broadest organization of Poles, the main platform for the realization of national interests, and, while performing the essential functions of proletarian dictatorship, ensures political hegemony of the working class, which is being realized by way of the alliance with peasants and the intelligentsia. The state bars the way for the opponents of the system and fights everything that aims at the socialist principles of life, norms of justice, and social and legal order.

The consolidation of the state is not only the consolidation of its structures, but also the consolidation of confidence in the functioning of state organs among broad social circles. Above all, constantly developing the people's socialist power and ensuring the strength of the state by basing it on general social activism, which will serve the development of democracy, stems from the very essence of socialism, the system in which organizing and gathering the masses for active and creative activity is the key to resolving the most urgent tasks of the socialist reconstruction of the community. Those words of Lenin, also used in the discussion at the 17th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, indicate the direction of action for us.

The state, which, under the leadership of the PZPR, is the main organizer of the national effort, will continue to make every effort so that the national effort, collective and individual alike, will be essential, purposeful, and creative and thus yield satisfaction and fulfillment and provide a real improvement in the conditions of life for all of society.

Esteemed comrades, if a socialist state wants to discharge its functions it must also be strong in terms of the effectivness of its economy. At the same time, the economy is the natural foundation of statehood. While working on the guidelines for the party of Russian communists, Lenin stated that it was precisely economic policy that would exert the main influence on the world revolutionary process. He also repeatedly emphasized that labor productivity and effectivness constituted the decisive factor in the processes of socialism's construction and in its struggle for a just future. These ever-topical guidelines assume a particular significance for our country at the present time. The struggle for the future shape of socialist Poland is also currently being waged in the economic area.

Its outcome will determine our country's position in the world for years to come as well as its position among the socialist community countries. The awareness of the range of problems and the recognition of their importance were at the source of the Ninth PZPR Congress beginning the process of changing and reforming our economy. This process, initiated during a stage of difficult political struggle, is being continued consistently. Initiatives embarked on in this area rest upon the thesis that social development ought to be linked to the process of raising the level of productive forces, because otherwise contradictions which delay the implementation of the principles of the system begin to pile up. Searching and working for the best possible way of managing the economy, we pursue attentively the work being done in this area in the USSR.

Their particular significance for giving the Soviet economy the required effectiveness was recently stressed during a conference of people's controllers by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU. Alongside streamlining the machinery of management and of directing the economy, significance measures include: promoting modernization of the structure of the production apparatus; curtailing consumption of energy and materials in production; definitely improving the quality and modernity of production and, finally, shaping its profile with regard to market and export requirements.

It is essential to strengthen production discipline, to improve organization, and to better use working time. A parallel trend to measures towards improving management processes is its intensive steering (?toward) tightening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been a constant, particularly important factor in Poland's economic development for the past 40 years. In recent years, this cooperation has enabled us to survive the most difficult crises and the economic restrictions of the Western states, chiefly the United States.

At present, while gradually rebuilding the production possibilities our economic potential, we are imparting a new quality to economic relations between our countries. This has found most eloquent expression in the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation up to the Year 2000, signed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU.

The signing of the document that defines the further trends in cooperation at a time when our country needs stable economic prospects is yet another proof of mutual understanding and confirms the friendship of and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The decisions it encompasses are important strategic guidelines for the construction of the plan for 1985-90 and the long-term plans up to 1995. They promote an increased sense of the realistic nature of the social and economic tasks and create the conditions for the reconstruction and modernization of our economy. There is an indubitable need to consolidate the economic links between the socialist states, especially in the light of the use made of economic sanctions by certain capitalist countries as a political weapon.

The further tightening of economic cooperation within the socialist community was affirmed during the June economic summit of the CEMA countries and at the Havana CEMA session which ended a few days ago. Poland will make every effort to implement in practice the undertakings entered into and the decisions reached and to contribute to accelerating contacts in all areas of the economy. This is the direction of our action strategy.

Cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union is not just a matter of economic and scientific and technological cooperation, but applies to an equal degree to all the areas of the mutual relations among our parties, unions, and youth, and between science and culture.

We are building here on the lasting achievement of our peoples throughout the 40 years of People's Poland. Direct personal relations have been established between Poles and people of the Soviet Union. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, large-scale ideological and growing social organizations, and the initiators and joint organizers of close relations between the publics of the two countries have made an enormous contribution in this area.

There are lasting mutual contacts between people from the spheres of science, culture, art, and specialists in modern processing technologies. Boundless fields exist for cooperation between the shapers of the culture of our nations. Polish, Russian, and Soviet literature, theater, film, visual arts, and music have become the widespread common property of readers, viewers, and listeners in our countries. This was emphatically confirmed by the days of Polish culture, held in the Soviet Union this year being met with universal interest among the Soviet public and became a festival of Polish culture in the land of the soviets.

Esteemed assembly, this year's celebrations of the 67th anniversary of the GOSR coincide with a special period for us Poles, for we are celebrating it in the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, which has fundamentally altered the face of Poland, bringing it peace, and society the conditions for work, study, and social security. In creating the foundations of people's rule, the Polish communists instigated and carried out a series of decisions regarding the system which were decisive for the socialist current of Poland's development.

Everything that has been built in the 40 years is the work of one generation of Polish workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. This too is a measure of their historical promotionwhich has at its source the ideals of the GOSR.

Today we can forcefully state that the Polish-Soviet alliance which expresses the class and national interests of our state has passed its historical test. Faithful to the traditions of the GOSR, we shall continue to strengthen this alliance to the benefit of the cause of socialism. [applause]

Long live the USSR, the fatherland of the GOSR!

Long live and strengthen the unbreakable Polish-Soviet friendship!

Long live peace and socialism!

MESSNER ASSESSES RESULTS OF HAVANA CEMA SESSION

AU051910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Nov 84 p 7

[PAP Havana report: "The Results of the Havana CEMA Session"]

[Text] PAP reporters Jan Cipiur and Ryszard Rymaszewski asked Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Polish delegation at the 39th CEMA session in Havana, to comment on the Havana talks and give a short assessment of their results.

Two factors stand out in this year's 39th CEMA session, Z. Messner said. First, the session has taken place not quite 5 months after the Moscow economic summit of CEMA member-countries.

The basic goal, therefore, was to define effective ways of implementing the resolutions of the summit, mainly those dealing with strengthening economic integration and conducting a unified economic policy, and those concerning concentrated activity on selected topics that determine the economic development prospects of the socialist states. This is of particular importance in the face of growing international tension, being the result of the policy of the United States and other capitalist states. Attention was drawn to this in all the speeches made during the session.

Second, the 39th session, which has taken place in Havana, the first socialist state on the American continent, was also the first CEMA session to take place outside Europe. Among other things, this made it possible for its participants to acquaint themselves on the spot with the Cuban people's social and economic achievements.

It is worth stressing that the greatest number of representatives from the developing countries have taken part in the session as observers. During the talks firm emphasis was laid on the need to tighten cooperation with this group of countries and to join in the solving of basic problems concerning their development.

Attention was concentrated on coordinating socioeconomic plans for 1986-90 and the result of the work so far in this sphere was assessed positively. At the same time, attention was drawn to the need for closer practical cooperation between central planning bodies and for tighter direct cooperation between individual sectors of the economy.

The problem of coordinating plans involves the question of jointly agreeing on economic policy, which is a particularly important matter when it comes to scientific-technical cooperation and investments policy. Here I wish to recall that this year Poland signed long-term bilateral programs of economic and scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000 with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. Similar programs with Czechoslovakia and the GDR are being prepared. This is a good example of new forms of economic integration and joint activity.

The next problem that was strongly stressed during the talks is greater cooperation concerning fuels and raw materials. Two chief paths of action ought to be stressed. The first is concerned with joint investment projects in member-countries, and the second concerns the rationalization of fuel, energy, and raw materials consumption. The long-term comprehensive program in this sphere adopted during the session meets the needs and aims for all the member-countries halfway.

At the same time it was stated that tightening integration, working out new platforms of cooperation, and improving the internal work methods and organizational mechanisms of CEMA is an important factor in increasing economic potential and accelerating economic development, and also in better satisfying the needs of the societies of the member-countries.

I wish to stress at the same time that the next, the 40th, CEMA session will take place in Poland next year. During the Warsaw talks, we will continue with topics stemming from the work and results of the CEMA economic summit conference.

287 DISCLOSE 'POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ACTIVITY'

LD051930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] According to the PAP, 287 persons, taking advantage of the Amnesty Act, have disclosed their illegal politically motivated activity to the prosecution organs and to Polish representations abroad.

JARUZELSKI, NIK GROUP DISCUSS CONTROL ACTIVITIES

LD052125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received a delegation of the Supreme Chamber of Control, whose chairman, General Tadeusz Hupalowski, outlined the main directions of control activities, in particular those concerning the correctness of the functioning of new economic and fiscal mechanisms, and also the introduction of austerity program and anti-inflation measures.

The first secretary of the party central committee underscored the significance of a penetrating, competent, and efficient system of control in the state of rationalization of management and administration. The party, the premier said, will systematically strengthen the standing of the control body in the state, using its results in political activity and resolutely supporting the execution of postinspection recommendations and resolutions, including personal and direct financial liability for people guilty of waste and mismanagement.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE IN EFFECT IN LUBLIN TO 31 DEC

LD031831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] In Lublin Voivodship summary procedure will be in force in cases of misdemeansors from 1 November to 31 December. This decision was made by the Lublin voivoda in accordance with his authority. All persons who disturb the peace will immediately be brought to misdemeanor courts, and sentences passed upon them will be carried out immediately following the verdict.

KULTURA ARTICLE SAID TO LIBEL AUTHORITIES

LD311202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1150 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) has familiarized itself with the contents of an article by Professor (Jan Kielanowski), a member of PAN, entitled "Defeat or Victory" published in the Paris KULTURA. This text has been evaluated as being incompatible with the post of a member of the academy and as constituting libel against the authorities of People's Poland. The PAN Presidium has decided to express its stance in this matter in a letter to the author.

GOSR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN BUCHAREST

Leaders Greet Soviets

AU062018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 06/11/1984 -- The general secretary of the RCP and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, addressed a congratulatory message to the CC of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the 67th anniversary of the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. Underscoring the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which ushered in a new era as the remarkable successes scored by the Soviet peoples, under the leadership of the CPSU, in the building up of socialism and communism, the telegram reads among other things:

The Communists, our whole people, sincerely rejoice at and highly assess those accomplishments, as an outstanding contribution to the enhancement of the might and influence of socialism worldwide, to the struggle for safeguarding peace in the world.

The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania constantly work for the continual strengthening of brotherly friendship and multilateral collaboration with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, in the spirit of the principles enshrined in the friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance treaty, and in the joint declaration of November 1976, of the understandings covenanted during summit talks.

We take this opportunity to firmly state our belief that, by working together for the implementation of the understandings covenanted during our productive talks in Moscow in June, the close collaboration between our countries, parties and peoples on a political, economic, technical scientific and cultural plane, as well as in other fields of mutual interest will develop and intensify in the future too, to the benefit of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and progress the world over.

Moreover, we reiterate our firm resolve to expand the active cooperation between our parties and states in the international arena, as we believe that now, more than ever before, urgent and energetic measures are required from all democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces for a halt in the arms race, the achievement of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for the elimination of medium-range missiles and all nuclear weapons from Europe, the safeguarding of peace and the liberation of peoples from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Soviet Embassy Holds Reception

AU062050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2022 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1984 -- In marking the 67 anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, E.M. Tyazhelnikov, gave a reception on November 6. The guests included Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Iona Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, ministers, representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, party and state activists, men of culture and art, journalists. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, other members of the diplomatic corps attended.

Festive Meeting Marks GOSR

AU062059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 06/11/1984 -- On November 6 Bucharest hosted a festive meeting devoted to the 67th celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]

Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of Romania, leading members of ministries and central institutions, representatives of mass and public organizations, RCP activists and representatives of the working people were in the presidium.

Also present were E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union, L.N. Riamzin [spelling as received], deputy minister of the river fleet of the Russian SSR, vice-president in the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association [SRFA], head of a SRFA delegation that visits Romania on the occasion, and P.I. Shabanov, deputy minister of culture of the USSR, head of a Soviet cultural delegation now in Romania on "the Days of the Soviet Culture".

Constantin Bostina, deputy minister of the light industry, and E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the 67th celebration of the [GOSR]

Stressing the significance of the historic act of 67 years ago, acme of the revolutionary fight of the Russian people, mobilized by the Communist Party, founded and led by V.I. Lenin, Constantin Bostina showed that that event of crucial importance fundamentally changed the course of Russian peoples' history, opened the road to the construction of the new socialist system, on the sixth part of the globe, stimulated the struggle of revolutionary and progressive forces, of peoples everywhere against exploitation, for freedom, national independence and sovereignty.

He showed that in the period elapsed since the victory of the October revolution, the Soviet peoples successfully built the technico-material base of the new society, rapidly developed the production forces, ensured the country's socialist industrialization, the cooperativization of agriculture, the manysided progress of economy, science, culture, the rise in the masses' material and spiritual standard of living. The speaker said that the Romanian Communists, the whole Romanian people sincerely rejoiced at the results scored by the Soviet Union in the economic and cultural development, in the improvement of the developed socialist society and the advance towards communism, thought highly of its initiatives and actions for the promotion of international peace and cooperation, and saw these as a particularly important contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism and progress in the world, to the cause of understanding and friendship among peoples.

Emphasizing that the anniversary in Romania of the Great October Socialist Revolution is an opportunity to evoke with satisfaction the growing course of the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity, with long-standing traditions, between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, the speaker underlined that with the community of social system, ideology and fundamental aims as a basis, these relationships improved and developed in the socialist years. A decisive role in the continual development of the Romanian-Soviet relations was and is played by meetings and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries which opened, each time, new horizons to the manysided relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

The speaker referred to the current concerns of working people in Romania highlighting that at present the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, work with abnegation and self-denial to meet with new successes the impending forum of Communists - the 13th RCP Congress.

Referring to the RCP's and Romanian state's international activity, the speaker said: Romania focusses its foreign policy on the development of the friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, with the neighbor socialist countries in the first place, and actively militates for the continuous strengthening of the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union; it also develops its relations with the developing and nonaligned countries, extends the relations with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Its international relations are based on the principle of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the threat and use of force, observance of each nation's right to free and self-reliant development.

The RCP and Romanian state believe that the paramount problems of our epoch are the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, nuclear first of all, defence of people's supreme right to existence, life, freedom, independence and peace. In this spirit, Romania is firmly for the cessation of the emplacement of American medium-range missiles in West European countries, and for the concomitant cessation of the application of Soviet nuclear countermeasures for the resumption of Soviet-American talks so as to reach an accord on the complete removal of medium-range missiles from Europe, for the elimination of all nuclear weapons from Europe.

Ambassador E.M. Tyazhelnikov then took the floor. After highlighting that the Great October Socialist Revolution, the first triumphant proletarian revolution, carried through under V.I. Lenin's leadership, marked a radical change in mankind's evolution from capitalism to socialism, the speaker mentioned that the 67 years elapsed since were to the Soviet peoples years of dedicated work, of economic and social progress, years of heroic struggle. The resolutions of the 26th congress and of the subsequent plenary meetings of the CC of the CPSU were being steadily fulfilled. In that frame, he presented a string of successes scored by the Soviet working people in the homeland's multilateral development, in the continuous raising of the material and spiritual welfare of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Referring to the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples, the speaker showed that the victory over fascism opened a new glorious page in the relations between the two parties, peoples and states. The cornerstone of the relations between the Soviet Union and Romania, he said, was the strict observance of the principles of equal rights, independence, sovereignty, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance. The base of the Soviet-Romanian collaboration, the speaker said, is the collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP. Of outstanding importance are the meetings between our leaders - K.U. Chernenko and Nicolae Ceausescu. The consensus achieved at these meetings contribute to a better understanding between our parties and countries.

Referring then to the current international situation, the speaker said: We live in an agitated world. The world's course toward a nuclear catastrophe can be stopped. We, Communists, believe in the triumph of peace, of good neighbourliness, of mutually advantageous collaboration, of good understanding. The joint actions, the close coordination of the efforts in international arena, the strengthening of the collaboration with all peace loving forces are apt to build an insurmountable barrier before the aggressive intentions of the enemies of peace and detente, to stop the dangerous course toward a new world war. The Soviet people, just like our friends in the socialist community, wish just one thing: to live and work in peace. socialism and peace are inseparable.

The Soviet people, the ambassador said in conclusion, value the friendship and collaboration with the Romanian people. We permanently strive that the Romanian-Soviet relations, varied in their content, serve firmly the interests of socialist and communist construction, the continuous strengthening of the socialist community, the cause of peace the world over.

The meeting was followed by an artistic programme.

On the same occasion Constanta and Tg. Mures hosted festive meetings on November 6, attended by representatives of the local party and state bodies, of mass and public organizations, members of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, many working people people.

Elena Borodi, secretary of the RCP county committee, and V.P. Bagaev [spelling as received] general consul of the Soviet Union in Constanta talked in that locality while Lucian Olteanu, director of the "23 August" Enterprise, and A.I. Kruglead [spelling as received] councellor of the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest, talked in Tirgu Mures about the importance of the celebrated event.

CEAUSESCU CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO INDIAN PRESIDENT

AU051721 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, New Delhi:

We have learned with deep sorrow of the tragic of India, a prominent personality of your country and of international political life, and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, who passed away as a result of a criminal and most abominable attempt on her life.

With Mrs Indira Gandhi's passing away, the Indian people have lost an outstanding leader, who struggled for her country's socioeconomic development, for the consolidation of national independence, for India's well-being and progress, for peace and international cooperation, for disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- and for the establishment of a new economic order throughout the world.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi was a friend of the Romanian people, who highly value her outstanding contribution to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

In these difficult times of heavy loss, the Romanian people share the Indian people's sorrow and express their wish to act further for strengthening cooperation between the two peoples.

I wish to express my belief that the positive Romanian-Indian relations, which received an impetus by the meetings and talks we had with Mrs. Indira Gandhi, will further develop in the mutual interest of our countries and peoples and of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

In these difficult times, I convey sincere condolences to you Mister President and to the friendly Indian people and please convey to India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and the other members of the bereaved family, our heartfelt sympathy.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

RCP MESSAGE TO COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA

AU060431 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Nov 84 p 5

[RCP Central Committee cable to 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Australia]

[Text] On the occasion of the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Australia we convey to you, delegates at the 28th CPA Congress, all the party aktivists, and all the working people of Australia, our warm and comradely greetings and our message of friendship and militant solidarity, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian Communists and the working people of the SR of Romania follow with feelings of solidarity the activity of the CPA devoted to the promotion of the basic interests of the working people and to the Australian people's aspirations for social progress, democracy, and peace.

Today, the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP, headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are unflinchingly fulfilling the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress towards communism, as well as meeting the 13th RCP Congress with new and outstanding successes in all fields of activity. While acting for a forceful increase of the production forces, for increasing the national wealth, and further elevating the people's standard of living, the RCP attaches particular importance to the activity of the revolutionary education of the masses and the continuous development of the socialist democracy, ensuring a direct participation of the workers class, of the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and of all people to work out and to implement the domestic and foreign policy of the country, as well as to lead the Romanian society.

The RCP and our state are acting to successfully build socialism in Romania and at the same time are promoting a dynamic and constructive international policy, which contributes to the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding, and cooperation among all the countries in the world. The Romanian people consistently speak out and act for preventing the aggravation of the international situation, for resuming the policy of detente and cooperation, for a renunciation of the use and threat of force, and for solving all contentious problems between countries solely through negotiations, for halting the arms race and establishing general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for establishing a new world economic order and for defending the fundamental rights of peoples everywhere to peace, freedom, and life.

The RCP is developing broad relations of cooperation with communist, workers, socialist, and social-democratic parties, as well as with government parties, national liberation movements, and other progressive and democratic forces, and is firmly acting for a close observance of the principles of independence, full equality of rights, mutual esteem and confidence, the right of each party to independently establish its political line, its strategy and tactics in accordance with the specific conditions in which it is carrying out its struggle and activity, and with the determination and aspirations of each nation.

Dear Comrades, we wish you complete success in the proceedings of the congress and we reassert again our satisfaction with the continuous development of the relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between our parties. We express our belief that these relations will further develop in the interest of the Romanian and Australian peoples, the solidarity of all anti-imperialist, progressive, and democratic forces in their struggle for peace and security throughout the world, for national independence and sovereignty, and for establishing a better and more just world, a world of understanding and cooperation among all the peoples of the world.

The RCP Central Committee

DAILY REVIEWS TIES WITH SOCIALIST STATES

AU062033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 6 Nov 84

["The Development of Manysided Relations With Socialist Countries -- A Salient Feature of Romania's International Activity -- Article Run in the November Issue of 'ROMANIA LIBERA' Newspaper -- Excerpts" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 06/11/1984 -- In the framework of its foreign policy, Romania gives pride of place to the continual strengthening of friendship and the development of collaboration with all socialist countries, with the neighbours socialist countries first and foremost, and works consistently to make its contribution to consolidating the unity and solidarity of all socialist states, to enhancing the might and influence of socialism in the world.

The achievement and consolidation of socialist countries' unity and solidarity is a complex process, which is fulfilled through the acknowledgement of the objective character of differences, and through the freely consented rallying of efforts to overcome differences in a democratic way, through negotiations.

This presupposes the establishment of new-type relations between socialist states, based on all states' unconditional observance of the universally acknowledged international law principles. The consistent application of those principles is a prerequisite for each socialist nation's capability to develop multilaterally, in accordance with its own aspirations, contributing thus to the consolidation of the might and influence of socialism. Moreover, this is also the prerequisite for relations of solidarity and mutual assistance among equal nations, a model of international relations altogether different from the system of relations created by capitalism and imperialism, based on domination and oppression.

Romania firmly promotes these principles and objectives, developing fine relations of collaboration with all socialist countries. The RCP and Romanian state's ties with some socialist countries do not run counter to friendly and collaboration bonds with other socialist countries.

Against this general background, Romania attaches great importance to its ties with the Soviet Union, a state that holds a significant share in Romania's foreign relations on a political, economic technical-scientific and cultural plane as well as in other domains. Moreover, Romania attaches a corresponding importance to expanding and boosting its ties with the other European socialist states, with the People's Republic of China, and with the other socialist states of Asia and Latin America.

The decisive role in ensuring an ever ascending course of Romania's relations with the other socialist countries is played by President Nicolae Ceausescu's meetings and talks with those countries' party and state leaders. In the years lapsed since his election at the party's helm, Nicolae Ceausescu had 173 meetings with party and state leaders of socialist countries, 43 of which in the period elapsed since the twelfth party congress.

During summit visits, new treaties of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance were concluded with six countries, of friendship and collaboration with three countries, joint declarations with eight countries, 15 economic collaboration documents were signed, of which four are long-term cooperation development programmes; furthermore, either before or during summit visits, 240 accords, conventions and other major instruments were covenanted on collaboration, principally in the economic and technical-scientific domains.

In keeping with these understandings, Romania permanently boosts its contacts and collaboration, at a parliamentary level at a government level, among state and party bodies, among trade union organizations, women's and youth organizations, among other political and mass organizations.

Central in the development of Romania's relations with socialist countries are the ties of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and those countries' communist and worker parties, based on fully equal rights, respect for each party's independence and right to self-standingly work out its home and foreign policy, its revolutionary tactics and strategy, tuned to each country's specific historic, national and social conditions.

Economic, technical and scientific collaboration play an important part in the development of the country's relations with socialist countries.

Over 1965-1983, commercial exchanges with socialist countries grew more then sixfold. In the 1971-1980 interval commercial exchanges with socialist countries topped 3.5 times at an average annual rate of 13.3 per cent. Over 1976-1979, the volume of exchange doubled, while in the current five-year period substantial increase and diversification are envisaged with all categories of products which make the object of commercial exchanges.

In 1983, more than half of Romania's commercial exchanges were with socialist countries. Last year, among the first ten trading partners of Romania six were socialist countries. The USSR has constantly held the top standing in Romania's foreign trade with a share of over 20 per cent. A new rise in Romania's commercial exchanges with socialist countries is envisaged for this year.

Modern, highly efficient forms of economic collaboration have gained ever larger ground. So are for instance the joint building of economic and productive units, specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of industrial products, with emphasis on top branches, cooperation in third markets. More than 120 specialization and cooperation ventures are under way with various socialist countries.

As a founding member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Romania takes an intense part in its activities, and attaches great importance to manysided collaboration with CMEA which is called upon to help step up the member states' economic development and gradually even their development levels.

Under the current circumstances when the socialist countries have passed to intensive economic development, when the world economic crisis has got sharper and the main capitalist countries resort to discriminations in their economic relations with socialist countries, collaboration among socialist countries is a prerequisite for a solution to essential problems on which their economic and social progress depends, as well as for their growing role and influence in the world economy.

According to this stance, Romania contributed actively to the organization and proceeding of the CMEA economic summit, an important action through the document it endorsed which should be followed by the implementation of pratical measures, through the conclusion of long-term agreements and contracts which confer stability and prospects on cooperative ties among the organization's member states.

Romania also contributes actively to multilateral collaboration with the socialist countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance signed on May 14, 1955. Romania will further develop collaboration with the armies in the other socialist countries, in other friendly countries, being convinced that this serves the peoples' interests, international collaboration, progress, democracy and peace in Europe and all over the world.

Beside its own initiatives and actions with worldwide echoes conducive to building up genuine security and broad cooperation on the continent, in the Balkans included, Romania contributed, alongside the other Warsaw Treaty participating countries, to elaborating important proposals for disarmament, the consolidation of peace and security and the development of all-European collaboration.

Present-day realities require now more than ever before intensifying cooperation among socialist countries in the international arena, their active commitment to attaining mankind's major objectives for which Romania works in all firmness.

ROMANIA-SFRY S&T, ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU062152 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1984 -- On November 6 proceedings started of the 15th session of the joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration.

The two delegations headed by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade of Yugoslavia, analyse -- in the spirit of the decisions made and orientations established during the summit interviews and talks -- the stage currently attained by the relations of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and by the mutual exchange of goods, as well as new actions meant to lead to an amplification and diversification of the bilateral cooperation on multiple planes and to the expansion and specialization in production to the interest of progress and of the socialist construction in the two neighboring friendly countries.

BRIEFS

DEBT REPAYMENT TO GREECE -- Romania will settle its $40 million debt to Greece by the end of 1985. The procedure to settle the debt is outlined in a protocol signed by both countries in which Romanian products will be exported to Greece at a value twice that of Greek imports during the next 14 months. Another protocol expresses the desire of both countries to continue and to organize the best possible studies for Greek students at Romanian universities at their own expense. [Text] [Athens International Service in Greek 1000 GMT 5 Nov 84 LD]

'PASSIVENESS' OF VOTERS IN REAGAN VICTORY NOTED

AU070855 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has ensured victory in yesterday's elections, and a second presidential term. Even before the final count of votes is complete, President Reagan has won the necessary 270 so-called electoral votes, which ensure him the victory, while his opponent, Democratic candidate Mondale, has won only 3 electoral votes. Reagan's victory was expected, although probably not such a convincing one, which is the main cause for a relative passiveness of voters: Only somewhat over half of eligible U.S. voters voted.

OFFICIALS SEND GOSR MESSAGES TO SOVIETS

Djuranovic to Chernenko

LD061149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram of cordial congratulations and best wishes for the further comprehensive progress of the people of the USSR to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The telegram stresses, among other things, the importance of further promoting relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR and expresses satisfaction with their successful development so far in all spheres and on mutually established principles.

Sukriya to Chernenko

LD062223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 67th GOSR anniversary Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The telegram expresses cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the socialist development of the USSR and for overall prosperity of the friendly nations and nationalities of the USSR. The telegram also expresses satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two socialist countries. The desire is also expressed for them to continue to develop well and in a stable way and on mutually agreed principles. The belief is emphasized that this is in the lasting interest of the peoples of the two countries, peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Planinc to Tikhonov

LD062322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has congratulated Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 67th GOSR anniversary. The congratulations express best wishes for the all-round progress of the friendly Soviet people and voice the conviction that successful cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR will continue to develop comprehensively on jointly established principles, thus making a significant contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries and to the cause of peace and progress in the world.

TRIAL OF DISSIDENTS POSTPONED UNTIL 8 NOVEMBER

LD061905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- The trial of a group of six persons charged with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity, continued before the council of five judges in Belgrade District Court today.

Zoran Stojkovic, president of the Council, announced that the demands by two of the accused for the replacement of members of the court council and of the president of the council had been rejected as groundless. The demand by the defendants and their defense that the trial be moved to a bigger court room was also rejected on the grounds that the present court room is the largest available, and that conditions exist for the trial to be conducted normally and in public.

All those who wished to attend the trial were able to enter the court room although some had to stand. All objections that the court has allegedly failed to make the trial fully accessible to the public are therefore groundless. The trial is being attended by Yugoslav and foreign journalists.

However, the main hearing could not be started on time today because Miodrag Popovic, lawyer for the first accused, Vladimir Mijanovic, failed to appear in court despite the fact that he was served a regular summons. Mijanovic demanded a 30-minute recess so that he could choose and bring a new lawyer, after which, as he put it, the trial could start straight away. Mijanovic was given 1 hour to do this. However, at the fixed time, neither he nor his new lawyer appeared in court. Another 1-hour interval followed, after which a writ was issued for Mijanovic to be brought to court. Mijanovic and his lawyer, Rade Mikijeli eventually appeared, but Mikijeli -- although he works in the office of lawyer Popovic and is sufficiently informed about the subject -- stated that he would still need 8 days to prepare Mijanovic's defense.

The court allowed 2 days for Mijanovic's defense to be prepared. The trial will continue on Thursday, 8 November.

PRESIDIUM REVIEWS DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

LD062310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1937 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which was chaired by Ali Sukrija, the experience so far in realizing the Presidium's decisions on promoting collective work and accountability and the further democratization of sociopolitical relations was reviewed.

Tito's initiative on collective work and decisionmaking strengthening of accountability, and applying a limited mandate period, was considered to have already yielded a number of positive results concerning the democratization of society and political decision-making, greater accountability on the part of those holding self-managing, political, and state functions, and enhancing the deleate system as a whole.

In the debate it was emphasized that consistent application of Tito's initiatives on collective work and decisionmaking should become to a greater degree an integral part of the struggle for further development of socialist self-management and in particular of delegate relations application of the principle of collective work should not boil down primarily to organizational changes and to the mandate period.

The debate so far on the draft decisions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee has yielded a series of specific proposals and suggestions. The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed the need for an analysis of experience previously gained by LC organs in applying the principle of collective work and decisionmaking, heightening accountability, and limiting the mandate period, and on this basis for initiatives to be launched to coordinate practice and experience and give proposals for solution of those issues that have surfaced.

Stress was also laid on the fact that overall activity linked with an analysis of the experience gained so far in applying this principle should be conducted within the framework of the Socialist Alliance, as the front of organized socialist forces of society.

The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee concluded that a debate should be held on these problems at one of the LCY Central Committee sessions, after appropriate preparations.

At today's session the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee adopted information about the visit to Belgium of an LCY-SAWPY delegation led by Dimce Belovski.

DJILAS REVIEWS NATION'S SITUATION, FUTURE

AU061433 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Nov 84 p 3

[Andreas Unterberger report: "Where Reflections Become Conspiracy: How Milovan Djilas and His Friends See the Situation in Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpt] Milovan Djilas [Yugoslav dissident] agrees with many other observers that today the hardliners are in power in Yugoslavia. These people are trying to continue the old Tito regime, but lack its strength. "No sector of economic life functions any more." There has been a debate for many years that agricultural enterprises of 10 hectares are too small, but nothing has changed.

Djilas' judgment about the coherence of the Yugoslav nationalities is more positive than that of many foreigners. Nowhere does he see any wish for separation, with the exception of Kosovo. "It is not a crisis of the Yugoslav community but a crisis of the system."

But Djilas clearly differs from his friend who voiced the view that the West should, by refusing loans, let that system collapse. Djilas opposes "blackmail," and he is in favor of loans. He also is in favor of attaching meaningful conditions to these loans, such as the condition that the Belgrade government comply in the future with its human rights obligations.

In his analysis of the Soviet empire, Djilas once more warns against illusions. "The Soviet empire will exist for a long time to come. It is rotting very slowly." It is essential, however, to halt Soviet expansionism. And, therefore, Djilas also consistently endorses Ronald Reagan's policy vis-a-vis the USSR. "Do negotiate with the Soviets, trade with them, try to achieve compromises, but never do all these things without being strong, never without possessing arms." And just as consistently he rejects the Western peace movements: "There are honest people among them, but it is a naive movement."

And Yugoslavia's own position vis-a-vis Moscow? "I do not believe today that the Soviets will interfere in Yugoslavia. This is too dangerous for them -- under Carter, however, I would have thought differently about this." What Djilas fears, however, is that, should the crisis further exacerbate, some people at Yugoslavia's top would become pro-Soviet. He sees minor indications of this even now.

SWISS FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT HEAD VISITS

Dizdarevic, Aubert Open Talks

LD012303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Pierre Aubert, head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department of Switzerland, who arrived this afternoon on an official visit to Yugoslavia, began official talks this evening. They discussed bilateral cooperation and some aspects of the international situation.

During the talks both sides made a joint positive assessment of the state of bilateral relations and reiterated their lasting interest in further strengthening and expanding cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and interest. The two ministers stressed that the similarity in the international position of Switzerland and Yugoslavia creates a natural space for strengthening their mutual cooperation, in particular in Europe.

A considerable part of the talks between Dizdarevic and Aubert was devoted to discussing economic relations and financial cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav side stressed the great significance of economic cooperation and pointed out the need for a speedier balancing out of trade, in which the chronic Yugoslav deficit is still fairly high. Within the framework of financial cooperation, questions connected with efforts and achievements in stabilizing the Yugoslav economic situation and in strengthening economic relations with other countries were discussed. In this connection, the Yugoslav side thanked the Swiss Government for demonstrating understanding and playing a positive role as coordinator in rescheduling part of the Yugoslav debt. The Swiss Government's readiness to continue such a policy in the future was also welcomed.

The talks between the two heads of diplomacy and their associates also referred to bilateral issues linked with the position of Yugoslav workers in Switzerland. Both sides also stressed that the two countries are approaching the development of mutual relations with particular attention and that they are conscious of the need to preserve these relations from everything which could threaten or encumber them.

In the part of the talks devoted to the international situation, the two ministers exchanged views on some aspects of the problem of disarmament. The talks on international subjects will be resumed at the formal dinner which Raif Dizdarevic is hosting in honor of his guest from Switzerland this evening.

The visit by Pierre Aubert, head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department of Switzerland, has been cut short by a day due to his departure for New Delhi to attend the funeral of the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi.

Djuranovic, Aubert Meet

LD012318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1946 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation this evening Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Pierre Aubert, member of the Federal Council of Switzerland and head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. During the talks relations between Yugoslavia and Switzerland were assessed as traditionally good, friendly, and stable. Both sides expressed their willingness to continue to improve these relations.

In the course of the meeting, which was also attended by Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic; Alfred Hohl, Swiss ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Sulejman Redzepagic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Switzerland, both countries expressed their views about the current world situation and particularly the situation in Europe, since both countries are actively involved in the work of the nonaligned and neutral European countries. Both sides stressed a desire to develop closer bilateral cooperation and their willingness to contribute further to the promotion of European cooperation, the struggle for halting the unfavorable development of the world situation, and the promotion of detente. It was agreed that readiness exists on both sides to continue to promote the two countries' previous international activity, which is characterized by a similarity and identity of stands.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD012346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2232 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this evening in honor of his guest, Swiss Foreign Affairs Department head Pierre Aubert.

In expressing his great pleasure that this meeting will contribute to further cooperation between the SFRY and Switzerland, Raif Dizdarevic stressed in his toast that mutual relations have reached the level of highly-developed mutual cooperation characteristic of two countries that respect one another.

We have to safeguard and strengthen the level of understanding reached and defend such relations from anything that might obstruct them, Dizdarevic said and noted that the possibilities for making these relations richer have not been exhausted.

Yugoslavia highly appreciates Switzerland's understanding in the years when we are overcoming economic difficulties, Dizdarevic said. He pointed out the constructive role of Switzerland as the country-coordinator between Yugoslavia and a number of countries with which Yugoslavia has foreign debts. We are convinced that on this issue too our mutual interests coincide.

Neutral Switzerland and nonaligned Yogoslavia share many common points in their activity aimed at preserving world peace, independence, and equality, Dizdarevic said, stressing that the two countries have developed satisfactory cooperation through their involvement in the group of nonaligned and neutral states, the CSCE, and in all kinds of activity which could be referred to as the struggle for peace.

We are convinced, Dizdarevic said, that this cooperation will continue, that it will be fruitful, and that our two countries will contribute to the continuation of what was set in motion in Helsinki 9 years ago.

Dizdarevic noted with regret that the world today is burdened with violence and the latest violent act has changed, that is shortened, the program of the visit by the high-ranking visitor from Switzerland. He expressed hope that the dialogue will be resumed as soon as possible.

DRAGOSAVAC, CULAFIC RECEIVE TANZANIAN MINISTER

LD022344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 2 Nov 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 2 (TANJUG) -- Non-aligned countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces are investing great efforts for the preservation of peace and social progress in the world. The above was stressed in a talk today between member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac and member of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party (CCM) National Executive Committee and Minister of Home Affairs Salimin Amour.

The two sides exchanged information on the activity of the LCY and the CCM in the internal field and noted mutual concern and wish for the further development of good relations between the two parties and non-aligned countries.

Salimin Amour has also been received by Yugoslav Secretary for Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic. During the ensuing talks, mutual interest was stressed in promoting cooperation of many years' standing between the internal affairs organs of the two friendly countries.

During the visit to Belgrade, Minister Amour has acquainted himself with Yugoslav experience in combatting all forms of organized crime, including terrorism, and achievements in the technical equipment of the security service.

BOJANIC DEPARTS FOR ROMANIAN COOPERATION TALKS

LD062219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, left for Romania this morning. He is heading a Yugoslav delegation which will attend a session of the mixed SFRY-Romanian Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation. The session is due to start in Bucharest today.

DIZDAREVIC LEAVES FOR VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN

LD061127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for London today. Dizdarevic will pay an official visit to Great Britain at the invitation of Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The two ministers will discuss possibilities for further promoting bilateral cooperation. They will also talk about topical international issues.

At Belgrade airport, Raif Dizdarevic was seen off by officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and representatives of the British Embassy in Belgrade.

BRIEFS

IZET ZUBODIC DIES -- Sarajevo, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- Izet Zubovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovian Chamber of Economy, died in Sarajevo this morning. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 5 Nov 84 LD]